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DESCRIPTION

ARYLPIPERIDINOL AND ARYLPIPERIDINE DERIVATIVES
AND PHARMACEUTICALS CONTAINING THE SAME

5 TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical composition for the alleviation or treatment of symptoms due to ischemic diseases, for example, cerebral infarction, intracerebral hemorrhage, transient ischemic attack, subarachnoid hemorrhage, head trauma, after effects of brain surgery, after effects of cerebral arteriosclerosis, and other cerebrovascular disorders, or variant angina, unstable angina, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular system disorders accompanying surgery for revascularization by PTCA (percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty)/PTCR (percutaneous transluminal coronary revascularization)/CABG (coronary artery bypass grafting) etc., malignant arrhythmia and myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury, and further disorders of transplanted organs at the time of organ transplants and temporary blockage of the blood flow in organs at the time of surgery, and also symptoms derived from seizures, epilepsy, migraine, etc. and Ca^{2+} overload suppressants. The present invention further relates to a novel

25 arylpiperidinol and arylpiperidine derivatives having an action in suppressing Ca^{2+} overload and useful for the alleviation or treatment of symptoms due to the above ischemic diseases and also symptoms derived from seizures, epilepsy, migraine, etc., their

30 pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and synthetic intermediates for the preparation of the aforementioned compounds.

BACKGROUND ART

35 In cellular disorders caused by advanced ischemia, the depletion of ATP, the fall in the pH in the cells, and the destruction of the mechanism for maintenance of

the energy-dependent ion homeostasis inside and outside the cell cause the accumulation of a large amount of intracellular divalent Ca ions (Ca^{2+}). It is believed that the Ca^{2+} overload causes functional disorders in the mitochondria and randomly activates various enzyme reactions and invites further Ca^{2+} overload to cause a repeated vicious cycle and in the end causes irreparable damage to the cell wall and cell death [F. B. Meyer: Brain Res. Rev., 14, 227 (1989); E. Boddeke et al.: Trends Pharmacol. Sci., 10, 397 (1989)].

Pharmaceuticals which suppress cytotoxic Ca^{2+} overload are considered to be those for the alleviation or treatment of various ischemic diseases, for example, cerebral infarction, intracerebral hemorrhage, transient ischemic attack, subarachnoid hemorrhage, head trauma, after effects of brain surgery, after effects of cerebral arteriosclerosis, and other cerebrovascular disorders, or variant angina, unstable angina, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular system disorders accompanying surgery for revascularization by PTCA/PTCR/CABG etc., malignant arrhythmia and myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury, and further disorders of transplanted organs at the time of organ transplants and temporary blockage of the blood flow in organs at the time of surgery.

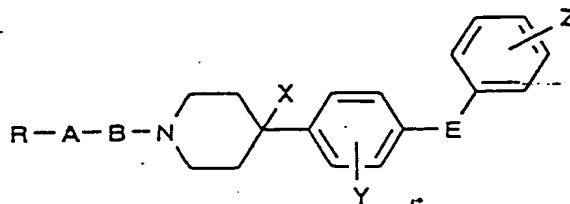
DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

Under the above circumstances, the objective of the present invention is to provide a pharmaceutical composition having an action of suppressing cytotoxic Ca^{2+} overload, with high safety, and useful for the alleviation or treatment of symptoms due to ischemic diseases or symptoms derived from seizures, epilepsy, and migraine.

Another objective of the present invention is to provide a novel arylpiperidinol and arylpiperidine derivatives useful as pharmaceutical ingredients, their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, and synthetic

intermediates of the same.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a pharmaceutical composition for the alleviation or treatment of symptoms due to ischemic diseases or symptoms derived from seizures, epilepsy, and migraine containing, as an effective ingredient, a compound having the formula (I):



(II)

wherein, R is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted phenyl group, an optionally substituted phenoxy group, or an optionally substituted benzoyl group, A is a connecting bond, a cycloalkylene group, or an alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group, B is an alkylene group optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or an alkoxy group or a group -NHCO(CH₂)_n-, where n is an integer of 1 to 5, E is a connecting bond, an oxygen atom, or a methylene group, X is a hydroxyl group or a hydrogen atom provided that, when E is an oxygen atom or a methylene group, X is not a hydrogen atom, and Y and Z may be the same or different from each other and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group, or an alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom or its pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

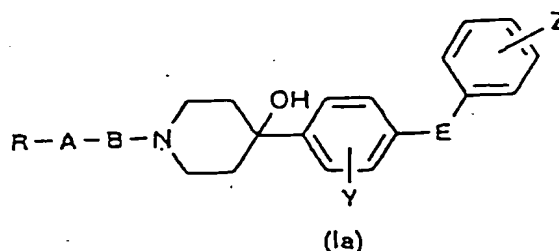
The present inventors screened compounds by evaluating the inhibitory effects on the non-L-type Ca²⁺ channel and Na⁺ channel reported to be involved in the mechanism of cause of Ca²⁺ overload [P. J. Pauwels et al.; Life Science, 48, 1881 (1991)]. As a result, it was

found that the compounds having the formula (I) have a powerful action in suppressing one type of the non-L-type Ca^{2+} channel, that is, the T-type Ca^{2+} channel, and Na^+ channel and was effective in various types of animal disease models as well, whereby the present invention was completed.

In the present invention, as ischemic diseases, cerebral ischemic diseases, for example, cerebral infarction, intracerebral hemorrhage, transient ischemic attack, subarachnoid hemorrhage, head trauma, after effects of brain surgery, after effects of cerebral arteriosclerosis, and other functional and organic diseases of the brain, ischemic cardiac diseases, for example, variant angina, unstable angina, myocardial infarction, cardiovascular system disorders accompanying surgery for revascularization by PTCA/PTCR/CABG etc., malignant arrhythmia and other myocardial ischemia-reperfusion injury, and also disorders of transplanted organs at the time of organ transplants, and temporary blockage of the blood flow in organs at the time of surgery may be mentioned.

The compounds having the formula (I) according to the present invention include compounds having the formulas (Ia) and (Ib):

In the formula (Ia)



wherein, R, A, B, E, Y, and Z are as the same defined above, examples of the preferable substituent of the optionally substituted phenyl group, the optionally substituted phenoxy group, or the optionally substituted

benzoyl group represented by R, include a halogen atom such as a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, and a bromine atom, a hydroxyl group, a C₁ to C₃ optionally branched alkoxy group such as a methoxy group and an ethoxy group, and a C₁ to C₃ optionally branched alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom such as a methyl group, an ethyl group and a trifluoromethyl group. Examples of the halogen atom of the C₁ to C₃ optionally branched alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, etc.

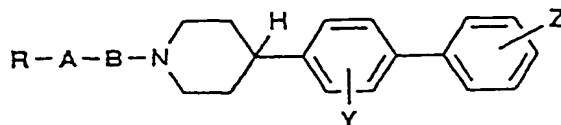
Examples of the cycloalkylene group represented by A in formula (Ia) include preferably a C₃ to C₆ cycloalkylene group such as a 1,1-cyclopropylene group, a 1,2-cyclopropylene group, a 1,1-cyclobutylene group, a 1,1-cyclopentylene group, and a 1,1-cyclohexylene group, more preferably a 1,1-cyclopropylene group or a 1,2-cyclopropylene group. Preferable examples of the alkenylene group of the alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group include preferably a C₂ to C₄ alkenylene group such as a vinylene group and a butadiene group, more preferably a butadiene group. Examples of the alkyl groups of the alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, and an isopropyl group.

Preferable examples of the alkylene group of the alkylene group optionally substituted with a hydroxy group or an alkoxy group represented by B in formula (Ia) include preferably a C₁ to C₆ optionally branched alkylene group such as a methylene group, a dimethylene group, a trimethylene group, a tetramethylene group, a methylenemethylene group, and a cyclopropylmethylene group, more preferably a methylene group, a dimethylene group, a trimethylene group, a tetramethylene group, and a cyclopropylmethylene group. Preferable examples of the

alkoxy group of the alkylene group optionally substituted with an alkoxy group include a C₁ to C₅ optionally branched alkoxy group such as a methoxy group and an ethoxy group. Further, the integer n of 1 to 5 of the group -NHCO(CH₂)_n- is preferably 1 or 3.

Preferable examples of the halogen atom represented by Y or Z in formula (Ia) include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, and a bromine atom. Preferable examples of the alkoxy group include a C₁ to C₅ optionally branched alkoxy group such as a methoxy group and an ethoxy group. Preferable examples of the alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom include a C₁ to C₅ optionally branched alkyl group such as a methyl group, an ethyl group, and a trifluoromethyl group. Examples of the halogen atom of an alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom and a bromine atom.

In the formula (Ib)



(Ib)

wherein, R, A, B, Y, and Z are the same as defined above, examples of the preferable substituent of the optionally substituted phenyl group, the optionally substituted phenoxy group, or the optionally substituted benzoyl group represented by R include a halogen atom such as a fluorine atom a chlorine atom and a bromine atom, a hydroxyl group, a C₁ to C₅ optionally branched alkoxy group such as a methoxy group and an ethoxy group, and a C₁ to C₅ optionally branched alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom such as a methyl group, an ethyl group and a trifluoromethyl group. Examples of the halogen atom of the C₁ to C₅ optionally branched

alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, etc.

5 Examples of the cycloalkylene group represented by A in formula (Ib) include preferably a C₃ to C₆ cycloalkylene group such as a 1,1-cyclopropylene group, a 1,2-cyclopropylene group, a 1,1-cyclobutylene group, a 1,1-cyclopentylene group, and a 1,1-cyclohexylene group, more preferably a 1,1-cyclopropylene group and a 1,2-cyclopropylene group. Preferable examples of the alkenylene group of the alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group include preferably a C₂ to C₄ alkenylene group such as a vinylene group and a butadiene group, more preferably a butadiene group.

10 Examples of the alkyl groups of the alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group include a methyl group, an ethyl group, a propyl group, and an isopropyl group.

20 Preferable examples of the alkylene group of the alkylene group optionally substituted with a hydroxy group or an alkoxy group represented by B in formula (Ib) include preferably a C₁ to C₆ optionally branched alkylene group such as a methylene group, a dimethylene group, a trimethylene group, a tetramethylene group, a methylenemethylene group, and a cyclopropylmethylene group, particularly preferably a methylene group, a dimethylene group, a trimethylene group, a tetramethylene group, and a cyclopropylmethylene group. Preferable examples of the alkoxy group of the alkylene group optionally substituted

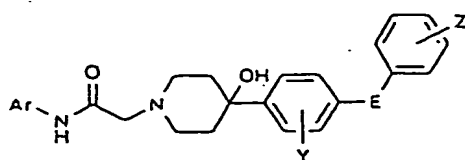
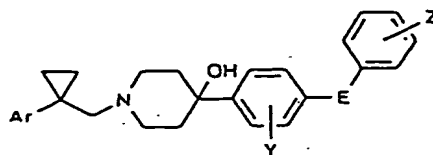
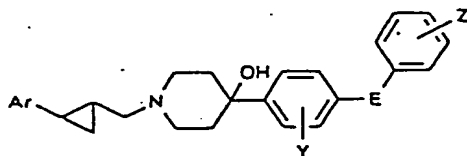
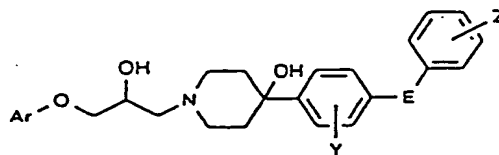
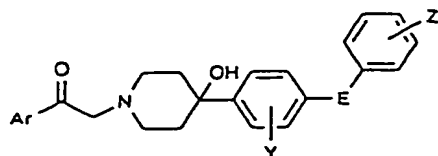
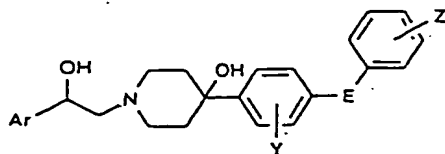
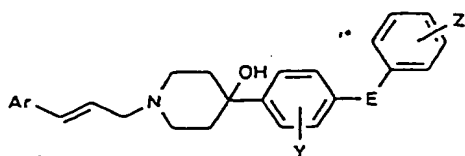
25 with an alkoxy group include a C₁ to C₅ optionally branched alkoxy group such as a methoxy group and an ethoxy group. Further, the integer n of 1 to 5 of the group -NHCO(CH₂)_n- is preferably 1 or 3.

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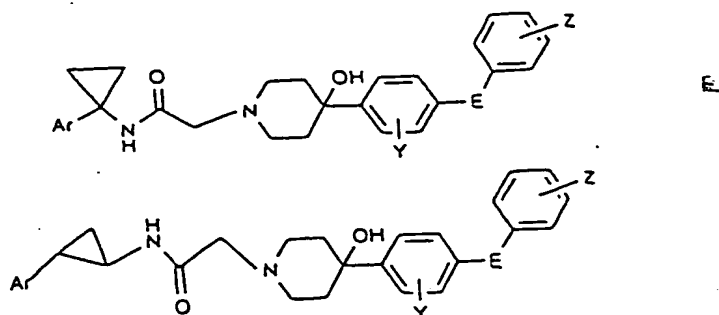
35 Preferable examples of the halogen atom represented by Y or Z include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom and a bromine atom. Preferable examples of the alkoxy group

include a C₁ to C₃ optionally branched alkoxy group such as a methoxy group and an ethoxy group. Preferable examples of the alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom include a C₁ to C₃ optionally branched alkyl group such as a methyl group, an ethyl group and a trifluoromethyl group. Examples of the halogen atom of an alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom and a bromine atom.

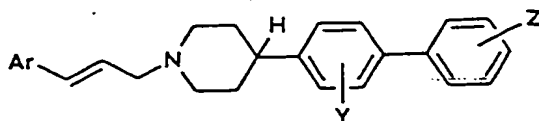
Among the compounds represented by the formula (I), particularly preferable examples are listed below:



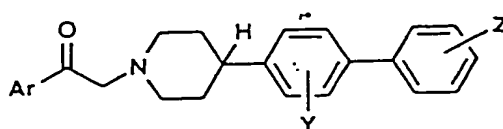
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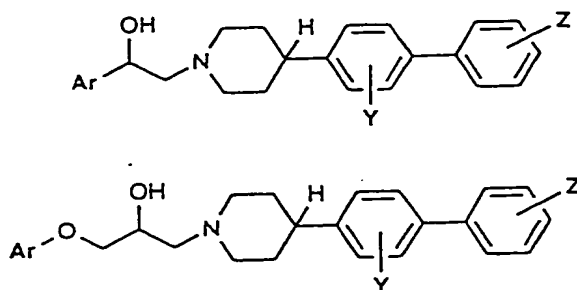
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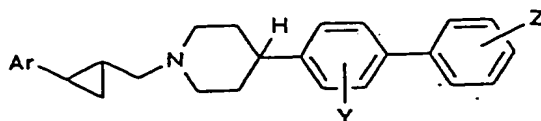
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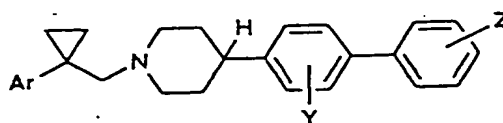
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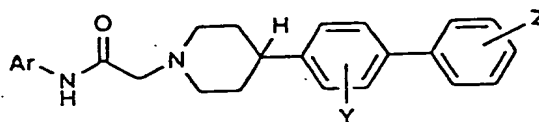
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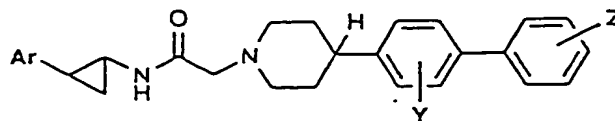


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E

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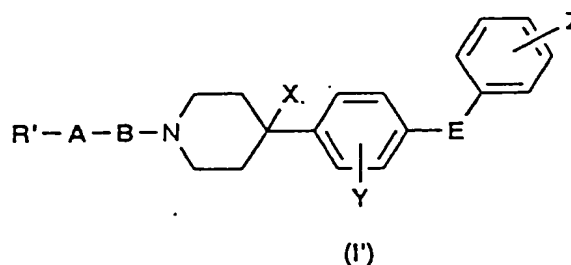


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wherein, Ar represents an optionally substituted phenyl group and E, Y, and Z are the same as defined above.

Further, according to the present invention, there is provided a compound having the formula (I'):

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wherein, R' is an optionally substituted phenyl group, an optionally substituted phenoxy group, or an optionally substituted benzoyl group, A is a connecting bond, a cycloalkylene group, or an alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group, B is an alkylene group optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or an alkoxy group, or group -NHCO(CH₂)_n-, where n is an integer of 1 to 5, E is a connecting bond, an oxygen atom, or a methylene group, X is a hydroxyl group or a hydrogen atom provided that, when E is an oxygen atom or a methylene group, X is not a hydrogen atom, and Y and Z may be the same or different from each other and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group, or an alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom, provided that, when X is a hydrogen atom and R is an optionally substituted phenyl group or an optionally substituted phenoxy group, B is not an

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alkylene group, that, when X is a hydroxyl group and R is an optionally substituted phenoxy group, B is not an unsubstituted alkylene group, that, when X is a hydroxyl group, R is an optionally substituted phenyl group, and A is a connecting bond, B is not an unsubstituted alkylene group or group $\text{-NHCO(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-}$, and that, when X is a hydroxyl group, R is an optionally substituted phenyl group, and A is a cycloalkylene group, B is not a group $\text{-NHCO(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-}$ and its pharmaceutically acceptable salt.

Examples of the preferable substituent of the optionally substituted phenyl group, the optionally substituted phenoxy group, or the optionally substituted benzoyl group represented by R' include a halogen atom such as a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, and a bromine atom, a hydroxyl group, a C_1 to C_5 optionally branched alkoxy group such as a methoxy group and an ethoxy group, and a C_1 to C_5 optionally branched alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom such as a methyl group, an ethyl group and a trifluoromethyl group. Examples of the halogen atom of the C_1 to C_5 optionally branched alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom include a fluorine atom, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, etc.

The preferable examples of the cycloalkylene group and the alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group represented by A, the preferable examples of the alkylene group optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or an alkoxy group represented by B, the preferable examples of the integer n of the group $\text{-NHCO(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-}$, and the preferable examples of the halogen atom, an alkoxy group, or an alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom represented by Y or Z are the same as the A, B, n, Y, and Z in the above formula (I).

Preferable examples of the compound of the formula (I') include compounds where, in the formula (I'), R', A,

B, and X are selected from the group consisting of:

1) R' is an optionally substituted phenyl group, A is an alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group, B is an alkylene group optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or an alkoxy group, or a group $\text{-NHCO(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-}$, where n is an integer of 1 to 5, and X is a hydroxyl group;

2) R' is an optionally substituted phenyl group, A is a connecting bond or a cycloalkylene group, B is an alkylene group substituted with a hydroxyl group, and X is a hydroxyl group;

3) R' is an optionally substituted phenyl group, A is a connecting bond or a cycloalkylene group, B is a group $\text{-NHCO(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-}$, where n is an integer of 1 to 5, and X is a hydroxyl group or a hydrogen atom;

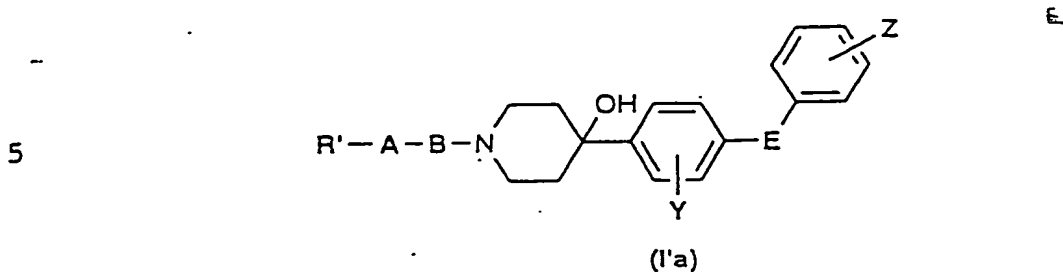
4) R' is an optionally substituted phenoxy group, A is a connecting bond, a cycloalkylene group, or an alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group, B is an alkylene group substituted with a hydroxyl group, and X is a hydroxyl group; and

5) R' is an optionally substituted benzoyl group, A is a connecting bond, a cycloalkylene group, or an alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group, B is an alkylene group optionally substituted with a hydroxyl group or an alkoxy group or a group $\text{-NHCO(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-}$, where n is an integer of 1 to 5, and X is a hydroxyl group or a hydrogen atom

and where further E is a connecting bond, an oxygen atom, or a methylene group, Y and Z may be the same or different from each other and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group, or an alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom.

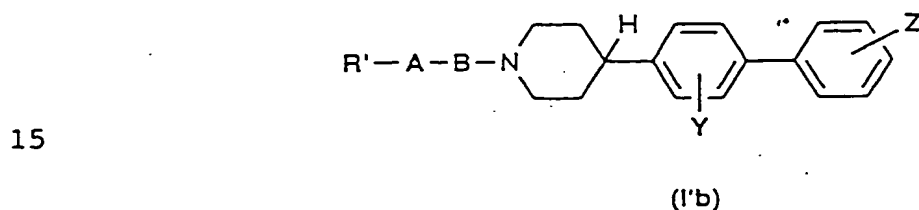
The compounds having the formula (I') in the present invention include compounds having the formulas (I'a) and (I'b):

Formula (I' a)



10 where, R' , A, B, E, Y, and Z are the same as defined above;

Formula (I' b)

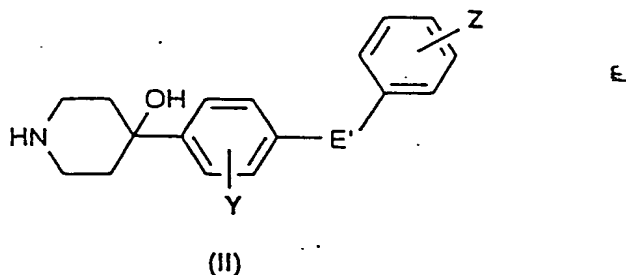


where, R' , A, B, Y, and Z are the same as defined above.

20 The compounds having the formulas (I) and (I') include isomers. The present invention includes all of the individual isomers and mixtures thereof. For example, in the formulas (I) and (I'), when A is an alkenylene group optionally substituted with a lower alkyl group, there are two types of geometric isomers, that is, the (E)-form and (Z)-form, and when B is an alkylene group substituted with a hydroxyl group or an alkoxy group, there are a pair of optical isomers, and the compounds according to the present invention include individual isomers formed by all combinations of these and mixtures thereof.

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In accordance with the present invention, there is further provided a compound having the formula (II):



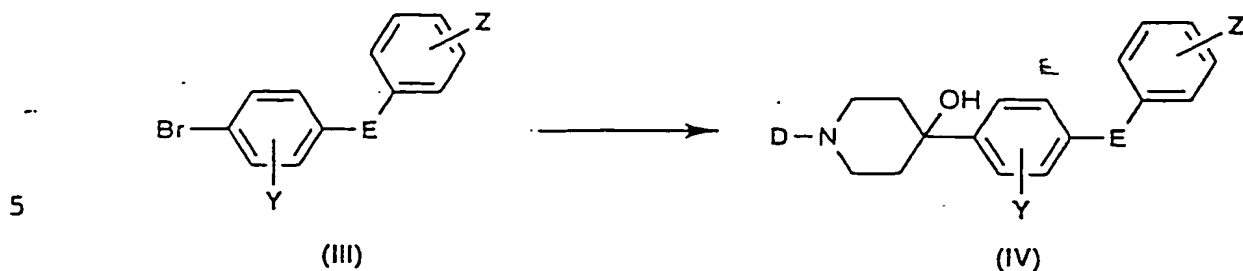
where, E' is an oxygen atom or a methylene group, and Y and Z may be the same or different from each other and represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkoxy group, or an alkyl group optionally substituted with a halogen atom.

10 The compounds having the formulas (I) and (I') according to the present invention may be synthesized in, for example, the following manners. These methods will be successively explained below.

15 The compounds (Ia) and (I' a) where, in the formulas (I) and (I'), X is a hydroxyl group, can be obtained as follows: That is, the compound (IV) is obtained from a known starting substance (III) (step 1), then is converted to the compound (IIa) (step 2), which is then allowed to react with the compound (V) or (V') to obtain the compound (Ia) or (I' a) (step 3). The compounds (Ia) and (I' a) where B is an alkylene group substituted with a hydroxyl group are obtained from the compound (IIa) and compound (VI) or (VI') (step 4). The compounds (Ib) and (I' b) where, in the formula (I), E is a connecting bond and X is a hydrogen atom are obtained by a reaction of the compound (IIb), derived from the compound (IV') (step 5), with the compound (V) or (V') (step 6). The compounds (Ib) and (I' b) where B is an alkylene group substituted with a hydroxyl group are obtained from the compound (IIb) and the compound (VI) or (VI') (step 7).

Step 1:

35 The compound (IV) may be synthesized from the known starting substance (III) by the following method:



wherein, E, Y, and Z are the same as defined above, and D represents a benzyl group, a p-methoxybenzyl group, a
10 tert-butoxycarbonyl group, an ethoxycarbonyl group, or an acetyl group.

That is, an aryl bromide derivative (III) is converted to a corresponding aryl Grignard reagent or aryl lithium reagent by the conventional method, then is
15 allowed to react in tetrahydrofuran, diethylether, ethyleneglycol dimethylether, toluene, or another solvent not participating in the reaction at -100 to 50°C, preferably -78°C to room temperature, with 1 to 1.5 equivalents of the known starting material N-benzyl-4-piperidone, N-(p-methoxybenzyl)-4-piperidone, N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone, N-ethoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone, or N-acetyl-4-piperidone for 1 to 6 hours so as to obtain the compound having the formula (IV).

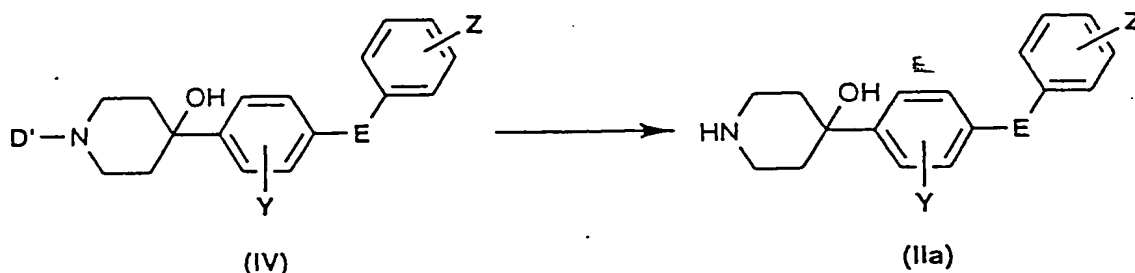
The starting material (III) used in the reaction is
25 a known compound or can be synthesized by a known method [L. Martin et al., J. Med. Chem., 22, 1347 (1979); J.-P. Genet et al., Tetrahedron Lett., 37, 3857 (1996); G. Faye Crr et al., J. Med. Chem., 40, 1179 (1997)]. For example, 4-bromodiphenylether, 4-bromophenylether, 4-bromo-4'-fluorodiphenylether, 4-bromo-3'-fluorodiphenylether, 4-bromo-2'-fluorodiphenylether, 3-bromo-4'-fluorodiphenylether, 3-bromo-3'-fluorodiphenylether, 3-bromo-2'-fluorodiphenylether, 2-bromo-4'-fluorodiphenylether, 2-bromo-3'-fluorodiphenylether, 2-bromo-2'-fluorodiphenylether, 2-bromodiphenylmethane, 3-bromodiphenylmethane, 4-bromodiphenylmethane, 2-bromo-4'-fluorodiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4'-fluorodiphenylmethane, 4-bromo-4'-fluoro-
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diphenylmethane, 2-bromo-4'-chlorodiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4'-chlorodiphenylmethane, 4-bromo-4'-chlorodiphenylmethane, 2-bromo-4'-methoxydiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4'-methoxydiphenylmethane, 4-bromo-4'-methoxydiphenylmethane, 2-bromo-4'-trifluoromethyldiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4'-trifluoromethyldiphenylmethane, 4-bromo-4'-trifluoromethyldiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4-fluorodiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4,4'-difluorodiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4-fluoro-4'-chlorodiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4-fluoro-4'-methoxydiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4'-fluoro-4'-trifluoromethyldiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4-methoxydiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4-methoxy-4'-fluorodiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4-methoxy-4'-chlorodiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4,4'-dimethoxydiphenylmethane, 3-bromo-4-methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyldiphenylmethane, 5-bromo-2-methoxydiphenylmethane, 5-bromo-2-methoxy-4'-fluorodiphenylmethane, 5-bromo-2-methoxy-4'-chlorodiphenylmethane, 5-bromo-2,4'-dimethoxydiphenylmethane, 5-bromo-2-methoxy-4'-trifluoromethyldiphenylmethane, 4-bromobiphenyl, 4-bromo-2-fluorobiphenyl, 4-bromo-4'-fluorobiphenyl, 4-bromo-4'-methoxybiphenyl, 4-bromo-4'-methylbiphenyl, 4-bromo-4'-trifluoromethylbiphenyl, 4,4'-dibromobiphenyl, etc. can be used. Further, as the conditions for preparing the Grignard reagent and the organolithium reagent, the various methods described in the "Compendium for Organic Synthesis" (Wiley-Interscience: A Division of John Wiley & Sons Ltd.) etc. can be used.

The compound obtained from the above reaction can be used as is for the next step or, if necessary, can be used after purification by a conventional method such as recrystallization or column chromatography.

Step 2:

The compound (IIa) can be synthesized from the compound (IV) obtained in step 1:

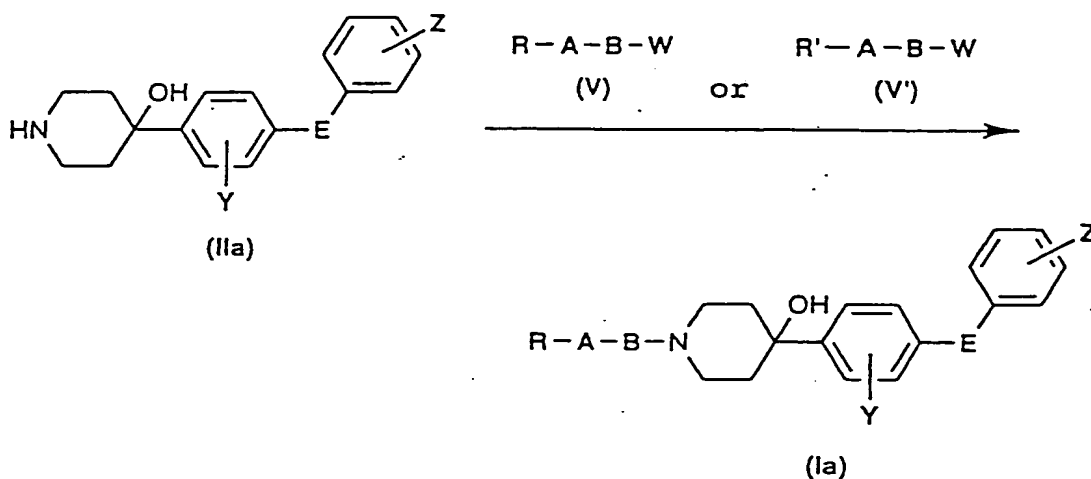


where, E, Y, and Z are the same as defined above, and D' is a benzyl group or a p-methoxybenzyl group.

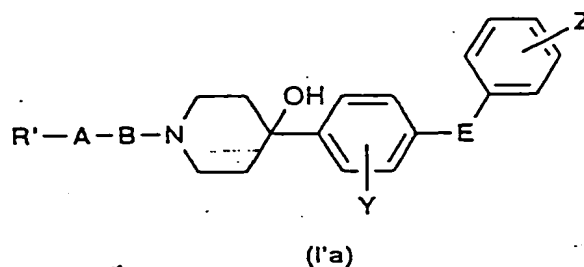
10 The compound (IV) obtained in step 1 can be converted to the compound having the formula (IIa) by hydrogenation in ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, or another solvent not participating in the reaction in the presence of a catalytic amount of
15 palladium carbon, palladium hydroxide, platinum, etc. at atmospheric pressure to 6 atmospheres. Further, in the reaction, acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, or other acid may be added, if necessary.

Step 3:

20 The compounds (Ia) and (I'a) where X is a hydroxyl group in the formulas (I) and (I') can be synthesized by a reaction of the compound (V) or (V') with the compound (IIa) obtained in step 2.



or



where, R, R', A, B, E, Y, and Z are the same as defined above, and W is a group which can be easily exchanged with an amino group.

That is, the compound (IIa) obtained in step 2 is heated and stirred in benzene, toluene, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide, acetonitrile, acetone, or another solvent not participating in the reaction, in the presence of triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, pyridine, or another organic base or sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, cesium fluoride, sodium hydrogencarbonate, potassium hydrogencarbonate, or another inorganic base, at room temperature to 150°C, preferably room temperature to 100°C, with 1.0 to 1.5 equivalents of the compound (V) or (V') to obtain the compound having the formula (Ia) or (I'a). Further, in this reaction, if necessary, sodium iodide or tetrabutylammonium iodide may be added. W is a leaving group easily exchanged with an amino group. For example, a chlorine atom, a bromine atom, or other halogen atom, an alkylsulfonyloxy group such as a methanesulfonyloxy group, or an arylsulfonyloxy group such as a p-toluenesulfonyloxy group may be mentioned.

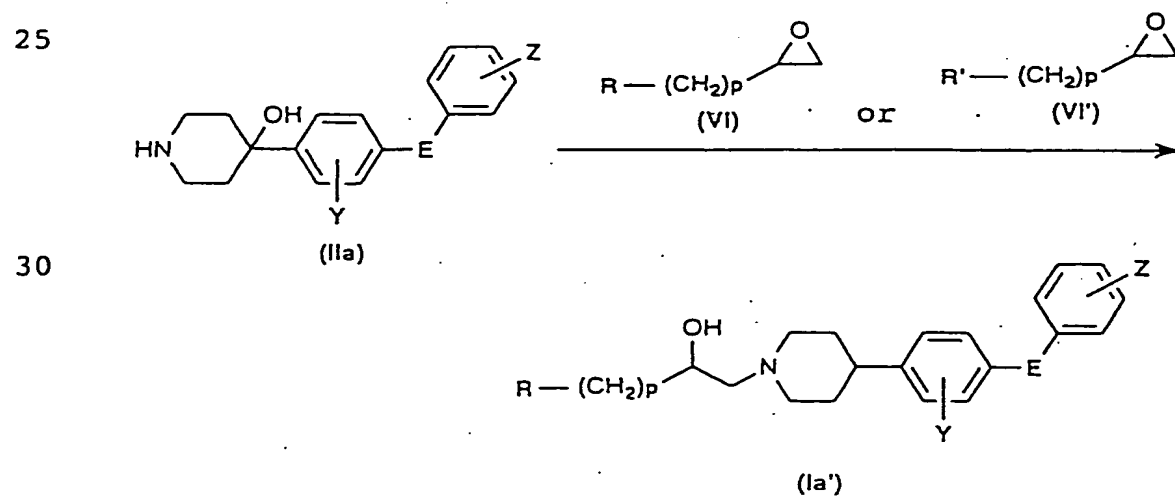
As the compound (V) or (V') used in this reaction, a commercially available or known compound or one which can be synthesized by a known method can be used. For example, methyl iodide, ethyl iodide, ethyl bromide, propyl bromide, cinnamyl bromide, 3-bromo-2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propene, 4-fluorocinnamyl bromide, (2,3,4-trimethoxy)cinnamyl bromide, 1-bromo-3-phenylpropene, (1-bromoethyl)benzene, (2-bromoethyl)benzene, 4-methoxycinnamyl bromide, 2-(4-fluorophenyl)oxyethyl bromide, 2-phenyloxyethyl bromide, 4-(4-fluorophenyl)oxybutyl bromide, 4-phenyloxybutyl bromide, 2-phenyloxypropyl bromide, trans-(2-phenyl)cyclopropylmethyl bromide, 1-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl bromide, 1-phenyl-1-cyclopropanemethyl bromide, 1-phenyl-1-cyclopentanemethyl bromide, phenacyl bromide, 2-bromo-4'-methoxyacetophenone, 2-bromo-4'-fluoroacetophenone, 2-bromo-4'-chloroacetophenone, 2-bromopropiophenone, 2-bromo-2'4'-dimethoxyacetophenone, 2-bromo-2'5'-dimethoxyacetophenone, 2-bromo-4'-methylacetophenone, 4-chlorobutyrophenone, 4-chloro-4'-fluorobutyrophenone, 2-bromomethyl-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxolane, 2-bromomethyl-2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dioxolane, 2-bromomethyl-2-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dioxolane, 2-bromomethyl-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dioxolane, 2-(1-bromoethyl)-2-phenyl-1,3-dioxolane, 2-bromomethyl-2-(4-methylphenyl)-1,3-dioxolane, 2-bromomethyl-2-(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3-dioxolane, 2-bromomethyl-2-(2,5-dimethoxyphenyl)-1,3-dioxolane, 2,3,4-trimethoxybenzyl chloride, benzyl bromide, 4-fluorobenzyl bromide, 2-fluorobenzyl bromide, 3-fluorobenzyl bromide, 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl bromide, 2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl bromide, 3-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl bromide, 2-bromo-1-indanone, 2-bromomethylbenzofuran, (2-bromo-1-hydroxyiminoethyl)benzene, 3-methoxybenzyl chloride, 4-methoxybenzyl chloride, cinnamyl chloride, (2-bromo-1-methoxyethyl)benzene, 1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclobutanemethyl

bromide, 1-(4-chlorophenyl)cyclopentanemethyl bromide, 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)cyclopentanemethyl bromide, (2-bromo-1,1-diethoxyethyl)benzene, N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-2-bromoacetamide, 2-bromo-N-(trans-2-phenylcyclopropyl)acetamide, N-(1-phenyl)cyclopropyl-2-bromoacetamide, N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-4-bromobutylamide, N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-4-bromobutylamide, N-phenyl-2-bromoacetamide, N-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2-bromoacetamide, N-(1-phenyl)cyclopropyl-2-bromoacetamide, etc. can be used.

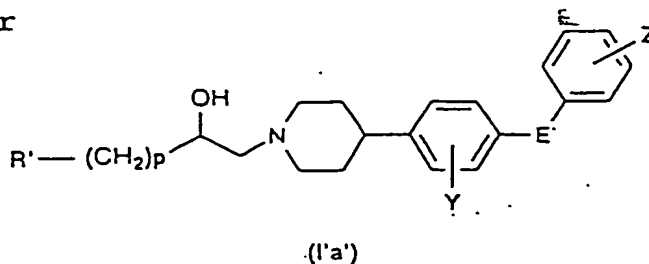
Further, the compound where in the formula (I'a) R' is an optionally substituted phenyl group, A is a connecting bond, and B is an alkylene group substituted with a hydroxyl group can be also synthesized by a reduction of the compound (I'a) obtained in this step where R' is an optionally substituted benzoyl group, A is a connecting bond, and B is an alkylene group by a conventional method.

Step 4:

The compound (Ia') or (I'a') where A is a bond arm and B is an alkylene group substituted with a hydroxyl group in the formulas (Ia) and (I'a) can be synthesized from the compound (IIa) obtained in step 2:



or



where, R, R', E, Y, and Z are the same as defined above,
 10 and p is 0 or an integer of 1.

That is, it can be synthesized by a reaction of the
 compound (IIa) obtained in step 2 in a solvent not
 participating in the reaction, such as benzene, toluene,
 tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, ethyleneglycol dimethyl
 15 ether, dioxane, dimethylformamide, dimethylsulfoxide,
 acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, tert-
 butyl alcohol, ethylene glycol, at room temperature to
 200°C, preferably 50 to 150°C, with 0.9 to 1.5
 equivalents of the compound (VI) or (VI') for 1 to 24
 20 hours.

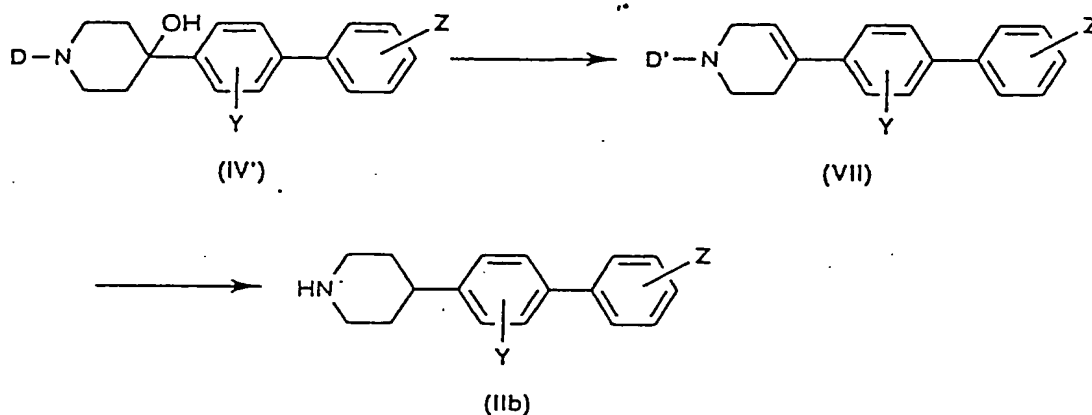
As the compound (VI) or (VI') used in this reaction,
 a commercially available or known compound or one which
 can be synthesized by a known method can be used. For
 example, 1,2-epoxyethylbenzene, (R)-(+)-1,2-
 25 epoxyethylbenzene, (S)-(-)-1,2-epoxyethylbenzene,
 (1R,2R)-(+)-1-phenylpropylene oxide, (1S,2S)-(-)-1-
 phenylpropylene oxide, 1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane, (R)-
 (-)-2-(benzyloxymethyl)oxirane, (S)-(+)-2-
 (benzyloxymethyl)oxirane, 2,3-epoxypropylbenzene,
 30 glycidyl 2-methylphenyl ether, 4-tert-butylphenyl-2,3-
 epoxypropyl ether, 4-chlorophenyl-2,3-epoxypropyl ether,
 2,3-epoxypropyl-4-methoxyphenyl ether, (R)-(-)-1,2-epoxy-
 3-phenoxypropane, (S)-(+)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane,
 etc. may be used.

35 Further, in this reaction, if necessary, one or a
 combination of a plurality of organic base such as
 triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine and pyridine,

inorganic base such as sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, cesium carbonate, cesium fluoride, sodium hydrogencarbonate and potassium hydrogencarbonate, or metal salt such as sodium iodide, tetrabutylammonium iodide, lithium carbonate, lithium chloride, zinc bromide and magnesium bromide may be added.

Step 5:

The compound (IIb) can be synthesized from the compound (IV') where E is a connecting bond among the compounds represented by the formula (IV) obtained in step 1.



where, Y, Z, D, and D' are the same as defined above.

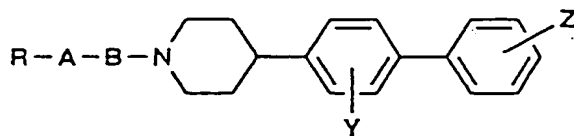
The compound (IV') obtained in step 1 is treated under non-solvent conditions or in solvent not participating in the reaction such as tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, ethyleneglycol dimethylether, benzene, toluene, methylene chloride, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, water, methanol and ethanol, at -20 to 150°C, preferably 0 to 80°C, with 1 to 20 equivalents of acetic acid, trifluoroacetic acid, methanesulfonic acid, trifluoromethanesulfonic acid, and other organic acids or hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, or other inorganic acids for 1 to 12 hours, or the compound (IV') is reacted in solvent not participating in the reaction such as benzene, toluene, methylene chloride, chloroform, and carbon tetrachloride, if necessary, in the presence

of triethylamine, pyridine, diisopropylethylamine, or other bases, at -20 to 150°C, preferably 0 to 100°C, with 1 to 5 equivalents of thionyl chloride, methanesulfonylchloride, trifluoromethanesulfonyl chloride, trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride, p-toluene sulfonyl chloride, phosphorus oxychloride, or other acid chloride derivatives for 1 to 6 hours, and the subsequent acid treatment similar to the above, so as to obtain a compound having the formula (VII). Next, the compound (VII) is treated by a similar method as described in step 2 to obtain the compound of the formula (IIb).

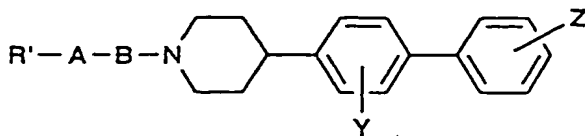
The compounds obtained by the above reactions can be used, as they are, for the next step, but can also be used after purification if necessary by a conventional method such as recrystallization or column chromatography.

Step 6:

The compound (Ib) or (I'b) where X is a hydrogen atom in the formula (I) or (I') can be synthesized by a similar method as described in step 3 from the compound (IIb) obtained in step 5 and the compound (V) or (V'):



(Ib)



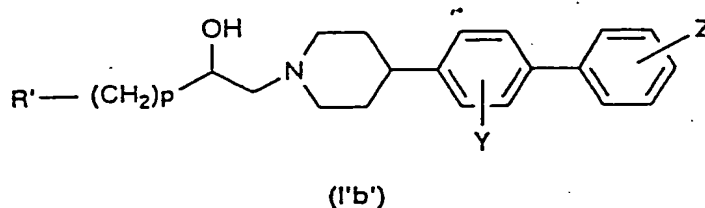
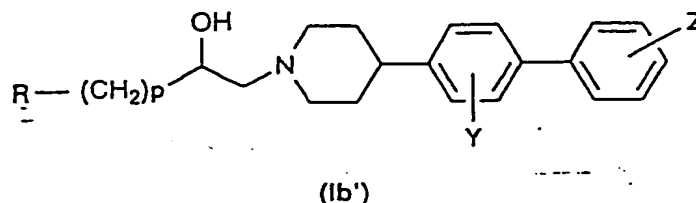
(I'b)

where, R, R', A, B, Y, and Z are the same as defined above.

Step 7:

Among the compounds represented by the formulas (Ib)

and (I' b), the compound (Ib') or (I' b') where A is a connecting bond and B is an alkylene group substituted with a hydroxyl group can be synthesized by a similar method as described in step 4 from the compound (IIb) obtained in step 5:



where, R, R', Y, Z, and p are the same as defined above.

The isomers included in the compound having the formulas (I) and (I') of the present invention may be separated by conventional methods, for example, recrystallization, column chromatography, thin layer chromatography, high pressure liquid chromatography, or similar methods using optically active reagents.

The compound having the formulas (I) or (I') of the present invention may be dissolved in a suitable organic solvent, for example, ether, tetrahydrofuran, methylene chloride, chloroform, benzene, toluene, etc. and treated with an inorganic or organic acid to obtain the corresponding salt. Examples of the inorganic acid used here include hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, periodic acid, etc. and examples of the organic acid include formic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, oxalic acid, malonic acid, propionic acid, valeric acid, succinic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, tartaric acid, citric acid, malic acid, benzoic acid, p-toluenesulfonic acid, methanesulfonic acid, etc.

The compound according to the present invention is low in toxicity. For example, the 50% lethal dosage LD₅₀ of acute toxicity of the compound of Compound No. 17, calculated from the death rate up to 24 hours after intravenous injection of the drug into ddY mice (male, 6 weeks old) by a conventional method, was 32 mg/kg.

The compound having the formula (I) or (I') of the present invention is low in toxicity and can be used alone by itself, or if desired, can be prepared with other normal pharmaceutically allowable known and generally used carriers into preparations designed for the alleviation and treatment of symptoms due to ischemic diseases. For example, the effective ingredient can be administered orally or nonorally by itself or made into a capsule, tablet, injection, or other suitable preparation together with usually used excipients. For example, capsule preparations are prepared by mixing the original powder with lactose, starch or its derivatives, cellulose derivatives or other excipients and packing the mixture into gelatin capsules. Further, tablets can be prepared by adding and kneading in, in addition to said excipient, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, alginic acid, arabia gum, and other binders and water, if necessary granulating the same, then further adding talc, stearic acid, or other lubricants and preparing the final form using a usual compression tablet-making machine. At the time of non-oral administration using injection, the effective ingredient is dissolved together with a solubilizer in sterilized distilled water or sterilized physiological saline and sealed in an ampule to make the injection preparation. If necessary, a stabilizing agent, buffer, etc. may also be included.

The dosage of the pharmaceutical composition for the alleviation or treatment of ischemic diseases differs depending on various factors, for example, the symptoms, gravity of symptoms, age, and complications of the

patient to be treated and depending on the route of administration, the form of the preparation, the frequency of administration, etc., but usually is 0.1 to 1000 mg/day/person, preferably 1 to 500 mg/day/person as an effective ingredient in the case of oral administration, and 1/100 to 1/2 the amount of oral dosage in the case of non-oral administration. These amounts of dosages may be suitably changed in accordance with the age, symptoms, etc. of the patient.

EXAMPLES

The present invention will now be explained in further detail with reference to the follows Reference Examples and Examples, but the present invention is of course not limited in scope to these Examples.

Example 1: Synthesis of N-benzyl-4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (1) (Note: Compound No. 1 of Table 1 (same below))

To a 15 ml of tetrahydrofuran solution of 3 g of N-benzyl-4-piperidone, 32 ml of (3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl magnesium bromide (0.6 mol/liter tetrahydrofuran solution) prepared from 4-bromo-2-fluorobiphenyl is added dropwise under ice cooling and stirred for 1 hour. To the reaction mixture, a 30 ml of saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride was added and extraction performed by ether. The extract was washed with saturated saline, dried, filtered, then concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a residue which was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform:methanol = 20:1) to obtain 3.56 g of the above-referenced compound (1) (yield 62%).

Example 2: Synthesis of N-benzyl-4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (2)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 1 using 4-bromobiphenyl to produce the above.

Example 3: Synthesis of N-benzyl-4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-4-piperidinol (3)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 1

using 4-bromodiphenyl ether to produce the above.

Example 4: Synthesis of N-benzyl-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-4-piperidinol (4)

To a 12 ml of ether solution of 1.4 g of 4-bromo-4'-fluorodiphenylmethane, 3.6 ml of n-butyl lithium (1.6 mol/liter hexane solution) was added dropwise at -78°C. The mixture was warmed up to -20°C and stirred for 1 hour, then a 5 ml of ether solution of 1 g of N-benzyl-4-piperidone was added dropwise. The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 3 hours, then 10 ml of saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride was added and extracted with ether. The extract was washed with saturated saline, dried, filtered, then concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a residue which was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform:methanol = 10:1) to obtain 1.03 g of the above-referenced compound (4) (yield 52%).

Example 5: Synthesis of N-benzyl-4-[4-(4-fluoro)phenoxy]phenyl-4-piperidinol (5)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 1 using 4-bromo-4'-fluorodiphenyl ether to produce the above.

Reference Example 1: Synthesis of N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (6)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 1 using N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone and 4-bromo-2-fluorobiphenyl to produce the above.

Reference Example 2: Synthesis of N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (7)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 1 using N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-4-piperidone and 4-bromobiphenyl to produce the above.

Reference Example 3: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (8)

To a 10 ml of methylene chloride solution of 1.76 g of the compound (6) synthesized in Reference Example 1,

30 ml of trifluoroacetic acid was added drop-wise under ice cooling. The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight, then was adjusted to pH 9 to 10 by a 10% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide and extracted with ether. The extract was dried, filtered, then concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a residue which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform:methanol = 10:1) to obtain 855 mg of the above-referenced compound (8) (yield 71%).

Reference Example 4: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenylpiperidine (9)

To a 100 ml of methanol solution of 855 mg of the compound (8) synthesized in Reference Example 3, 130 mg of palladium carbon and 0.5 ml of acetic acid were added and then hydrogenated under atmospheric pressure at room temperature. After the end of the reaction, the insolubles were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue obtained was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (methylene chloride:methanol = 10:1) to obtain 782 mg of the above-referenced compound (9) (yield 91%).

Reference Example 5: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine (10)

The same procedure was followed as in Reference Example 3 to produce the above compound from the compound (7) synthesized in Reference Example 2.

Reference Example 6: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenyl)phenylpyridine (11)

The same procedure was followed as in Reference Example 4 to produce the above compound from the compound (10) synthesized in Reference Example 5.

Example 6: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (12)

To a 50 ml of methanol solution of 1.39 g of the compound (1) synthesized in Example 1, 280 mg of palladium hydroxide was added. The mixture was hydrogenated at room temperature under 5 atmospheres.

After the end of the reaction, the insolubles were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained residue was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (methylene chloride:methanol = 10:1) to obtain 710 mg of the above-referenced compound (12) (yield 68%).

Example 7: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (13)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6 to produce the above compound from the compound (2) synthesized in Example 2.

Example 8: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-4-piperidinol (14)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6 to produce the above compound from the compound (3) synthesized in Example 3.

Example 9: Synthesis of 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-4-piperidinol (15)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6 to produce the above compound from the compound (4) synthesized in Example 4.

Example 10: Synthesis of 4-[4-(4-fluoro)phenoxy]phenyl-4-piperidinol (16)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 6 to produce the above compound from the compound (5) synthesized in Example 5.

Example 11: Synthesis of (E)-4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)-4-piperidinol (17)

To an 8 ml of acetonitrile solution of 300 mg of the compound (12) synthesized in Example 6, 220 mg of cinnamyl bromide and 0.4 ml of triethylamine were added and the mixture heated at reflux for 2 hours. To the reaction mixture, 10 ml of ice water was added and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried, filtered, then concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a residue which was then purified by silica gel column chromatography (methylene chloride:methanol =

25:1) to obtain 302 mg of the above-referenced compound (17) (yield 72%).

Example 12: Synthesis of (E)-4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)piperidine (18)

5 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (9) synthesized in Reference Example 4.

Example 13: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(2-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)piperidine (19)

10 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (9) synthesized in Reference Example 4 and phenacyl bromide.

Example 14: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(2-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)-4-piperidinol (20)

15 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (12) synthesized in Example 6 and phenacyl bromide.

Example 15: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-[2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-oxoethyl]-4-piperidinol (21)

20 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (12) synthesized in Example 6 and 2-bromo-4'-methoxyacetophenone.

Example 16: Synthesis of (E)-4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)piperidine (22)

25 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (11) synthesized in Reference Example 6.

Example 17: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(2-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)piperidine (23)

30 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (11) synthesized in Reference Example 6 and phenacyl bromide.

Example 18: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (24)

5 A mixture of 300 mg of the compound (12) synthesized in Example 6 and 160 mg of phenyl glycidyl ether in an 8 ml of isopropyl alcohol were stirred at 100°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a residue which was then purified by silica gel column chromatography
10 (chloroform:methanol = 40:1) to obtain 420 mg of the above-referenced compound (24) (yield 96%).

Example 19: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl)piperidine (25)

15 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (9) synthesized in Reference Example 4 and trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl bromide.

Example 20: Synthesis of 4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(1-phenyl-1-cyclopropane)methyl-1-piperidinol (26)

20 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (12) synthesized in Example 6 and 1-phenyl-1-cyclopropanemethyl bromide.
25

Example 21: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl)piperidine (27)

30 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (11) synthesized in Reference Example 6 and trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl bromide.

Example 22: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(1-phenyl-1-cyclopropane)methylpiperidine (28)

35 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (11) synthesized in Reference Example 6 and 1-phenyl-1-cyclopropanemethyl bromide.

Example 23: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propylpiperidine (29) E

The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (11) synthesized in Reference Example 6.

Example 24: Synthesis of N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-piperidinacetamide (30)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (9) synthesized in Reference Example 4 and N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-2-bromoacetamide [I. Mezo et al., J. Label, Compounds, 8, 359 (1972)].

Example 25: Synthesis of N-(trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropyl)-4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-piperidinacetamide (31)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (9) synthesized in Reference Example 4 and 2-bromo-N-(trans-2-phenylcyclopropyl)acetamide [N. Bodor et al., J. Pharm. Sci., 80, 255 (1991)].

Example 26: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl)-4-piperidinol (32)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (12) synthesized in Example 6 and trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl bromide.

Example 27: Synthesis of (E)-4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)-4-piperidinol (33)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (13) synthesized in Example 7.

Example 28: Synthesis of (E)-4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)-4-piperidinol (34)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8.

Example 29: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-(2-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)-4-piperidinol (35) E

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8 and phenacyl bromide.

Example 30: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (36)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8.

Example 31: Synthesis of (E)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-1-(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)-4-piperidinol (37)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9.

Example 32: Synthesis of 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-1-(2-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)-4-piperidinol (38)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9 and phenacyl bromide.

Example 33: Synthesis of 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (39)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9.

Example 34: Synthesis of 1-(2-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)-4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (40)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (13) synthesized in Example 7 and phenacyl bromide.

Example 35: Synthesis of 1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (41)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (13)

synthesized in Example 7.

Example 36: Synthesis of (S)-4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (42)

5 The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (12) synthesized in Example 6 and (S)-(+)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane.

10 Example 37: Synthesis of (R)-4-(3-fluoro-4-phenyl)phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (43)

15 The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (12) synthesized in Example 6 and (R)-(-)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane.

Example 38: Synthesis of 1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenyl)ethyl-4-(4-phenyl)phenyl-4-piperidinol (44)

20 To a 5 ml of methanol solution of 124 mg of the compound (40) synthesized in Example 34, 18 mg of sodium borohydride was added under ice cooling and stirred for 1 hour. To the reaction mixture, 8 ml of ice water was added and extraction performed with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried, filtered, then concentrated under reduced pressure to obtain a residue which was then
25 purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform:methanol = 20:1) to obtain 111 mg of the above-referenced compound (44) (yield 90%).

Example 39: Synthesis of (S)-4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (45)

30 The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8 and (S)-(+)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane.

35 Example 40: Synthesis of (R)-4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (46)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (14)

synthesized in Example 8 and (R)-(-)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane. E

5 Example 41: Synthesis of (S)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (47)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9 and (S)-(+)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane.

10 Example 42: Synthesis of (R)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (48)

15 The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9 and (R)-(-)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane.

Example 43: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-(1-phenyl-1-cyclopropane)methyl-4-piperidinol (49)

20 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8 and 1-phenyl-1-cyclopropanemethyl bromide.

Example 44: Synthesis of 4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-(trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl)-4-piperidinol (50)

25 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8 and trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl bromide.

30 Example 45: Synthesis of 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-1-(1-phenyl-1-cyclopropane)methyl-4-piperidinol (51)

35 The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9 and 1-phenyl-1-cyclopropanemethyl bromide.

Example 46: Synthesis of 4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-1-(trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl)-4-piperidinol (52)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9 and trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropylmethyl bromide.

Example 47: Synthesis of N-(trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropyl)-4-hydroxy-4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-piperidinacetamide (53)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8 and 2-bromo-N-(trans-2-phenylcyclopropyl)acetamide [N. Bodor et al., J. Pharm. Sci., 80, 255 (1991)].

Example 48: Synthesis of N-(trans-2-phenyl-1-cyclopropyl)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-4-hydroxy-1-piperidinacetamide (54)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9 and 2-bromo-N-(trans-2-phenylcyclopropyl)acetamide.

Example 49: Synthesis of N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-4-hydroxy-4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-piperidinacetamide (55)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8 and N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-2-bromoacetamide [I. Mezo et al., J. Label. Compounds, 8, 859 (1972)].

Example 50: Synthesis of N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-4-hydroxy-1-piperidinacetamide (56)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9 and N-(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-2-bromoacetamide.

Example 51: Synthesis of N-(1-phenyl)cyclopropyl-4-hydroxy-4-(4-phenoxy)phenyl-1-piperidinacetamide (57)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (14) synthesized in Example 8 and N-(1-phenyl)cyclopropyl-2-bromoacetamide.

Example 52: Synthesis of N-(1-phenyl)cyclopropyl-4-hydroxy-4-[4-(4-fluorophenyl)methylphenyl]-1-piperidinacetamide (58)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (15) synthesized in Example 9 and N-(1-phenyl)cyclopropyl-2-bromoacetamide synthesized according to the method reported by Kirino et al. [Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 56-26854 (1981)].

Example 53: Synthesis of (E)-4-[4-(4-fluoro)phenoxy]phenyl-1-(3-phenyl-2-propenyl)-4-piperidinol (59)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (16) synthesized in Example 10.

Example 54: Synthesis of 4-[4-(4-fluoro)phenoxy]phenyl-1-(2-phenyl-2-oxoethyl)-4-piperidinol (60)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 11 to produce the above compound from the compound (16) synthesized in Example 10 and phenacyl bromide.

Example 55: Synthesis of (S)-4-[4-(4-fluoro)phenoxy]phenyl-1-(2-hydroxy-3-phenoxy)propyl-4-piperidinol (61)

The same procedure was followed as in Example 18 to produce the above compound from the compound (16) synthesized in Example 10 and (S)-(+)-1,2-epoxy-3-phenoxypropane.

The physical data of the compounds obtained in the Reference Examples and Examples are shown in Table I.

Table I

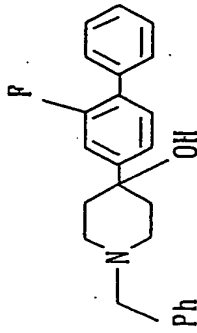
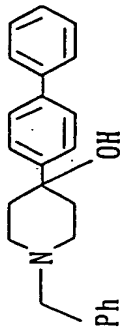
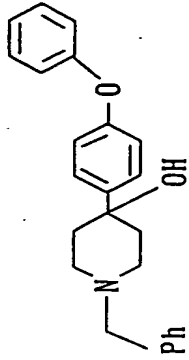
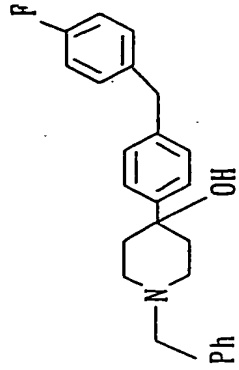
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property	IR (CHCl ₃)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)
1		Oily substance	2946, 2817, 1706, 1483, 1406, 1367, 1345, 1119	1.76(2H, m), 2.18(2H, m), 2.48(2H, m), 2.79-2.83(2H, m), 3.60(2H, s), 7.29-7.45(11H, m), 7.54(2H, d)
2		Pale yellow crystal	2946, 2818, 1706, 1601, 1486, 1454, 1367, 1344, 1115	1.76-1.80(2H, m), 2.21(2H, m), 2.51(2H, m), 2.81(2H, m), 3.60(2H, s), 7.28-7.44(8H, m), 7.58(6H, m)
3		Oily substance	2946, 2818, 2399, 1704, 1590, 1506, 1490, 1106	1.76(2H, m), 2.15(2H, m), 2.58(2H, m), 2.77-2.81(2H, m), 3.58(2H, s), 6.96-7.02(4H, m), 7.09(1H, t), 7.27-7.37(7H, m), 7.47(2H, d)
4		Oily substance	2950, 2816, 1711, 1603, 1508, 1367, 1344, 1157, 1110, 1043	1.73(2H, m), 2.14(2H, m), 2.45(2H, m), 2.75(2H, m), 3.58(2H, s), 3.93(2H, s), 6.96(2H, t), 7.11-7.15(4H, m), 7.27-7.37(5H, m), 7.43(2H, d)

Table I (continued)

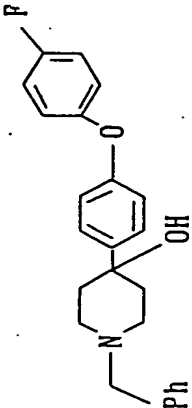
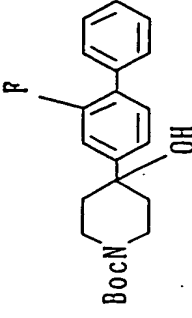
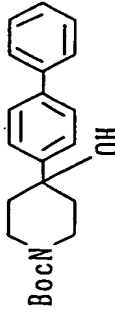
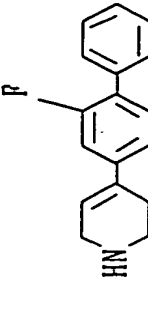
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property	IR(CHCl ₃)	¹ H-NMR(CDCl ₃)
5		Pale yellow oily substance	3020, 2817 1706, 1603 1498, 1420 929	1.73-1.77 (2H, m), 2.11-2.18 (2H, m), 2.50-2.65 (2H, m), 2.78-2.80 (2H, m), 3.58 (2H, s), 6.92-7.07 (4H, m), 7.26-7.37 (7H, m), 7.46 (2H, dd)
6		Colorless crystal	2401, 1676 1482, 1426 1368, 1164 1032, 931	1.49 (9H, s), 1.58 (1H, s), 1.73-1.77 (2H, m), 1.99-2.04 (2H, m), 3.22-3.28 (2H, m), 4.05-4.13 (2H, m), 7.26-7.30 (2H, m), 7.36-7.38 (1H, m), 7.42-7.46 (3H, m), 7.53-7.56 (2H, m)
7		Colorless crystal	1676, 1486 1431, 1367 1168, 1139 1031	1.49 (9H, s), 1.57 (1H, s), 1.76-1.80 (2H, m), 2.02-2.07 (2H, m), 3.24-3.31 (2H, m), 4.03-4.13 (2H, m), 7.34 (1H, t), 7.43 (2H, dt), 7.53-7.61 (6H, m)
8		Colorless crystal	2926, 1621 1554, 1484 1415, 1359 1282, 1175 1133, 964	2.46-2.48 (2H, m), 3.12 (2H, t), 3.55-3.56 (2H, m), 6.23 (1H, t), 7.17 (1H, d), 7.23-7.26 (1H, m), 7.33-7.46 (4H, m), 7.56 (2H, d)

Table I (continued)

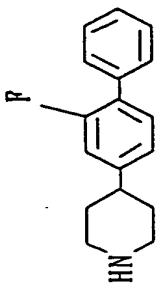
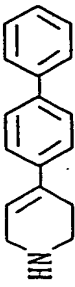
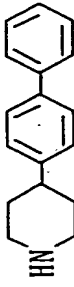
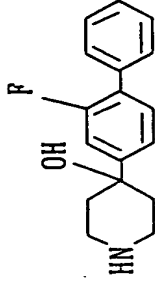
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property	IR (CHCl ₃)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)
9		Colorless crystal	2939, 1624 1483, 1446 1418, 1317 1271, 1134 953	1.65(2H, dt), 1.86-1.89(2H, m), 2.66(1H, tt), 2.76(2H, dt), 3.19-3.22(2H, m), 7.01(1H, dd), 7.07(1H, dd), 7.34-7.44(4H, m), 7.52-7.55(2H, m)
10		Pale yellow crystal	2926, 2360 1600, 1487 1438, 1359 1317, 1144 1007	2.48-2.51(2H, m), 3.13(2H, t), 3.56(2H, dt), 6.19-6.21(1H, m), 7.33(1H, dt), 7.41-7.47(4H, m), 7.55-7.61(4H, m)
11		Colorless crystal	2938, 1600 1522, 1486 1446, 1318 1136, 1008	1.68(2H, dt), 1.86-1.89(2H, m), 2.67(1H, dt), 2.77(2H, dd), 3.20-3.23(2H, m), 7.26-7.34(3H, m), 7.42(2H, t), 7.53-7.59(4H, m)
12		Colorless crystal	3589, 2950 1484, 1406 1320, 1270 1134, 1010	1.75-1.78(2H, m), 2.01-2.08(2H, m), 2.99-3.02(2H, m), 3.10-3.16(2H, m), 7.31-7.38(3H, m), 7.42-7.46(3H, m), 7.54-7.56(2H, m)

Table I (continued)

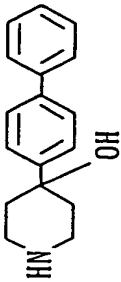
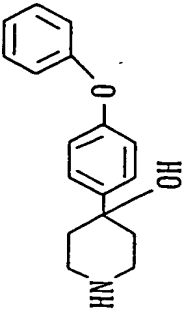
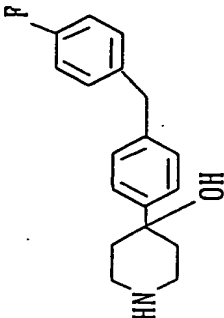
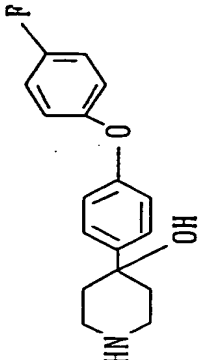
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property	IR (CHCl ₃)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)
1 3		Pale yellow crystal	2948, 2840 1702, 1600 1486, 1438 1364, 1320 1132, 1017	1.78(2H, m), 2.07(2H, m), 2.97-3.01(2H, m), 3.15(2H, m), 7.31-3.35(1H, m), 7.43(2H, m), 7.59-7.60(6H, m)
1 4		Oily substance	2949, 1702 1589, 1507 1490, 1320 1170, 1132 1014	1.76(2H, m), 2.02(2H, m), 2.96-2.99(2H, m), 3.12(2H, m), 7.00(4H, dd), 7.10(1H, t), 7.33(2H, t), 7.46(2H, d)
1 5		Colorless crystal	2949, 2842 1709, 1603 1508, 1438 1320, 1157 1131, 1018	1.72(2H, m), 2.00(2H, m), 2.93-2.96(2H, m), 3.11(2H, m), 3.94(2H, s), 6.96(2H, dd), 7.12-7.16(4H, m), 7.42(2H, d)
1 6		Pale yellow crystal	3020, 2949 1706, 1603 1499, 1194 1169, 1131 1090, 1013	1.73-1.77(2H, m), 1.98-2.05(2H, m), 2.96-2.99(2H, m), 3.08-3.15(2H, m), 6.93-7.05(6H, m), 7.46(2H, d)

Table I (continued)

Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
17		Colorless crystal (fumarate) 107-109 °C (methanol/ether)	(fumarate) 3384, 3030 2934, 2576 1701, 1582 1485, 1449 1407, 1272	1.60(1H, s), 1.79-1.82(2H, m), 2.20(2H, dt), 2.51(2H, dt), 2.91-2.94(2H, m), 3.25(2H, d), 6.33(1H, dt), 6.57(1H, d), 7.23-7.45(11H, m), 7.54(2H, d)	$C_{30}H_{30}NO_5F \cdot 1/4 H_2O$ (fumarate) Calcd: C H N 70.92 5.95 2.76 Found: 70.99 5.97 2.83
18		Colorless crystal (hydrochloride) 236-237 °C (methanol/ether)	(hydrochloride) 3484, 2926 2633, 1624 1581, 1484 1419, 1271 1135, 1066	1.79-1.92(4H, m), 2.12(2H, dt), 2.56(1H, dt), 3.13-3.15(2H, m), 3.21(2H, d), 6.33(1H, dt), 6.57(1H, d), 7.03(1H, d), 7.08(1H, d), 7.23-7.26(2H, m), 7.29-7.44(7H, m), 7.53(2H, dd)	$C_{30}H_{27}NClF \cdot 1 H_2O$ (hydrochloride) Calcd: C H N 73.31 6.39 3.29 Found: 73.36 6.70 3.28
19		Colorless crystal (hydrochloride) 211-212 °C (methanol/ether)	(hydrochloride) 3430, 2921 2628, 1702 1625, 1599 1483, 1450 1418, 1267 1230, 944	1.88-1.97(4H, m), 2.32(2H, dt), 2.53-2.61(1H, m), 3.13-3.16(2H, m), 3.85(2H, s), 7.03(1H, d), 7.08(1H, d), 7.34-7.58(9H, m), 8.04(2H, d)	$C_{33}H_{33}NClF$ (hydrochloride) Calcd: C H N 73.25 6.15 3.42 Found: 73.03 6.14 3.38
20		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 172-174 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 3292, 1706 1582, 1484 1450, 1407 1266, 1226 975, 944	1.60(1H, s), 1.78-1.81(2H, m), 2.29(2H, dt), 2.68(2H, t), 2.93-2.96(2H, m), 3.90(2H, s), 7.31-7.37(3H, m), 7.41-7.49(5H, m), 7.54-7.60(3H, m), 8.03(2H, d)	$C_{27}H_{26}NO_5F \cdot 3/4 H_2O$ (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N 70.35 5.68 3.04 Found: 70.85 5.88 3.06

Table I (continued)

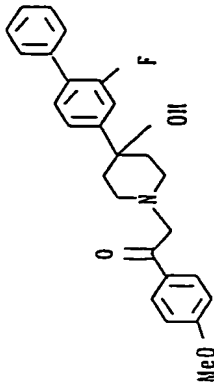
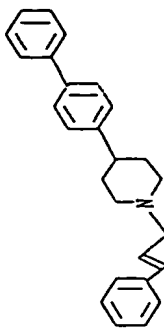
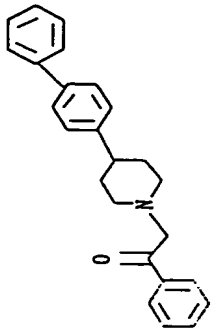
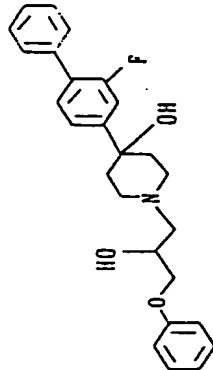
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
2 1		Colorless crystal (lumarate) 203 – 205 °C (methanol/ether)	(lumarate) 3300, 2938 1683, 1602 1570, 1516 1484, 1367 1263, 1174	1.60 (1H, s), 1.77-1.80 (2H, m), 2.28 (2H, dt), 2.66 (2H, t), 2.92-2.95 (2H, m), 3.84 (2H, s), 3.88 (3H, s), 6.95 (2H, d), 7.31-7.37 (3H, m), 7.41-7.45 (3H, m), 7.53-7.55 (2H, m), 8.04 (2H, d)	C ₃₀ H ₃₀ NO ₃ F (lumarate) Calcd: C 67.28 H 5.65 N 2.62 Found: 67.36 5.60 2.60
2 2		Colorless crystal (hydrochloride) 235 – 238 °C (methanol/ether)	(hydrochloride) 3425, 3028 2933, 2508 1600, 1487 1450, 982 874	1.88 (4H, m), 2.13 (2H, dt), 2.55-2.57 (1H, m), 3.13-3.16 (2H, m), 3.22 (2H, d), 6.31-6.38 (1H, m), 6.55 (1H, d), 7.23-7.26 (2H, m), 7.30-7.33 (4H, m), 7.39-7.43 (4H, m), 7.52-7.58 (4H, m)	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ NCI (hydrochloride) Calcd: C 80.08 H 7.24 N 3.59 Found: 80.00 7.22 3.56
2 3		Colorless crystal (hydrochloride) 206 – 207 °C (methanol/ether)	(hydrochloride) 3424, 2926 2422, 1697 1597, 1488 1448, 1260 1230, 962	1.87-2.01 (4H, m), 2.31 (2H, dt), 2.56-2.62 (1H, m), 3.16 (2H, m), 3.88 (2H, s), 3.31-3.33 (3H, m), 3.43 (2H, t), 7.48 (2H, t), 7.53-7.59 (5H, m), 8.04 (2H, dd)	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ NOCl · 1/4 H ₂ O (hydrochloride) Calcd: C 75.75 H 6.61 N 3.53 Found: 75.55 6.67 3.46
2 4		Colorless crystal (1/2 lumarate) 193 – 194 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 lumarate) 3188, 2935 1577, 1497 1372, 1242 1048, 989	1.80-1.83 (2H, m), 2.11-2.25 (2H, m), 2.56 (1H, dt), 2.64 (2H, d), 2.81-2.86 (2H, m), 2.94-2.97 (1H, m), 4.02 (2H, d), 4.15 (1H, m), 6.93-6.99 (3H, m), 7.26-7.38 (5H, m), 7.42-7.46 (3H, m), 7.55 (2H, d)	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ NO ₃ F · 1/4 H ₂ O (1/2 lumarate) Calcd: C 69.48 H 6.25 N 2.89 Found: 69.95 6.35 2.89

Table I (continued)

Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
2 5		Pale brown crystal (fumarate) 192 - 195 °C (methanol/ether)	(fumarate) 3402, 3030 2945, 2520 1712, 1582 1484, 1420 1271, 1171	0.84-0.89(1H, m), 0.97-1.02(1H, m), 1.28-1.30(1H, m), 1.71(1H, dt), 1.82-1.87(4H, m), 2.14-2.16(2H, m), 2.43-2.47(1H, m), 2.51-2.60(2H, m), 3.20(2H, m), 7.02(1H, d), 7.07(2H, d), 7.16(1H, t), 7.25-7.45(7H, m), 7.53(2H, d)	C ₂₃ H ₂₂ NO ₂ F · 1/4 H ₂ O (fumarate) Calcd: C H N 73.57 6.37 2.77 Found: 73.62 6.37 2.76
2 6		Pale brown crystal (fumarate) 190 - 193 °C (methanol/ether)	(fumarate) 3370, 3028 2576, 1702 1582, 1484 1448, 1407 1271, 1174	0.77(2H, m), 0.90(2H, m), 1.67-1.70(2H, m), 2.06-2.08(2H, m), 2.39-2.44(2H, m), 2.65(2H, s), 2.89-2.91(2H, m), 7.18-7.22(1H, m), 7.26-7.45(10H, m), 7.53-7.54(2H, d).	C ₂₃ H ₂₂ NO ₂ F · 1/4 H ₂ O (fumarate) Calcd: C H N 71.32 6.18 2.68 Found: 71.38 6.17 2.68
2 7		Pale brown crystal (hydrochloride) 201 - 203 °C (methanol/ether)	(hydrochloride) 3425, 3028 2941, 2670 1604, 1498 1487, 1450 1426, 958	0.84-0.89(1H, m), 0.97-1.01(1H, m), 1.25-1.32(1H, m), 1.69-1.73(1H, m), 1.82-1.89(4H, m), 2.15-2.17(2H, m), 2.43-2.60(3H, m), 3.20(2H, m), 7.07(2H, d), 7.15(1H, t), 7.24-7.34(3H, m), 7.40-7.44(3H, m), 7.52-7.58(5H, m)	C ₂₃ H ₂₂ NCI · 1/4 H ₂ O (hydrochloride) Calcd: C H N 79.39 7.40 3.43 Found: 79.13 7.73 3.40
2 8		Brown crystal (hydrochloride) 230 - 232 °C (methanol/ether)	(hydrochloride) 3424, 3024 2928, 2512 1601, 1486 1449, 1158 968, 838	0.75-0.76(2H, m), 0.87-0.89(2H, m), 1.69-1.75(4H, m), 2.05(2H, dt), 2.43-2.47(1H, m), 2.61(2H, s), 3.08-3.11(2H, m), 7.18(1H, t), 7.25-7.33(3H, m), 7.37-7.43(5H, m), 7.49-7.57(5H, m)	C ₂₃ H ₂₂ NCI (hydrochloride) Calcd: C H N 80.27 7.48 3.47 Found: 79.97 7.45 3.45

Table I (continued)

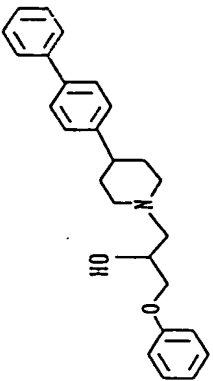
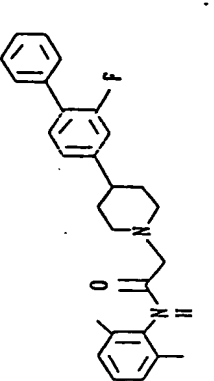
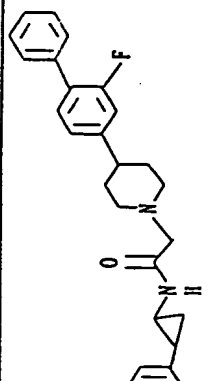
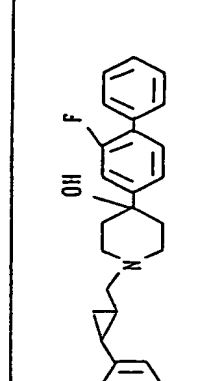
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
29		Colorless crystal (hydrochloride) 209–211 °C (methanol/ether)	(hydrochloride) 3281, 2930 2527, 1598 1497, 1488 1250, 1078 1046	1.79–1.91(5H, m), 2.18(1H, dt), 2.46(1H, dt), 2.55–2.65(2H, m), 3.01–3.04(1H, m), 3.16–3.19(1H, m), 3.98–4.05(2H, m), 4.15(1H, dt), 6.93–6.98(3H, b), 7.26–7.34(5H, m), 7.42(2H, t), 7.53–7.59(4H, m)	C ₂₆ H ₃₀ NO ₂ Cl (hydrochloride) Calcd: C 73.66 H 7.13 N 3.30 Found: 73.50 7.00 3.27
30		Colorless crystal (hydrochloride) 219–221 °C (acetonitrile)	(hydrochloride) 3414, 3200 3032, 2408 1609, 1534 1484, 1421 1267, 1237	1.81–1.88(2H, m), 1.97–2.00(2H, m), 2.26(6H, s), 2.47(2H, dt), 2.60–2.66(1H, m), 3.16–3.19(2H, m), 3.25(2H, s), 6.99–7.09(5H, m), 7.35–7.45(4H, m), 7.52–7.54(2H, m), 8.73(1H, m)	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₂ O Cl F (hydrochloride) Calcd: C 71.59 H 6.68 N 6.18 Found: 71.31 6.65 6.15
31		Colorless crystal (hydrochloride) 179–181 °C (methanol/ether)	(hydrochloride) 3430, 3219 3032, 1684 1560, 1485 1420, 1272 1132, 1076	1.19–1.32(2H, m), 1.73–1.82(2H, m), 1.91–1.94(2H, m), 2.06–2.11(1H, m), 2.32(2H, t), 2.57(1H, t), 2.95–2.97(3H, m), 3.04(2H, s), 6.99–7.09(2H, m), 7.16–7.20(2H, m), 7.26–7.31(3H, m), 7.35–7.45(4H, m), 7.54(2H, s)	C ₂₇ H ₃₀ N ₂ O ₂ F (hydrochloride) Calcd: C 70.57 H 6.11 N 5.14 Found: 70.31 6.17 5.19
32		Pale brown crystal (fumarate) 201–203 °C (methanol/ether)	(fumarate) 1700, 1586 1484, 1407 1357, 1254 1182, 983	0.87(1H, m), 1.00(1H, m), 1.26–1.34(1H, m), 1.73(1H, m), 1.77(2H, m), 2.20(2H, m), 2.46–2.62(4H, m), 2.95–3.17(2H, m), 7.09(2H, d), 7.14(1H, t), 7.24–7.27(2H, m), 7.31–7.45(6H, m), 7.53–7.55(2H, d)	C ₃₁ H ₃₂ NO ₅ F (fumarate) [F] Calcd: C 71.94 H 6.23 N 2.71 Found: 71.77 6.13 2.67

Table I (continued)

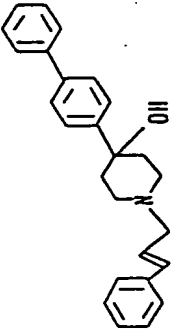
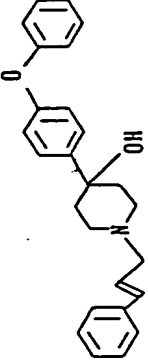
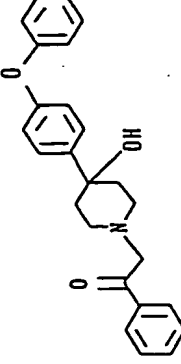
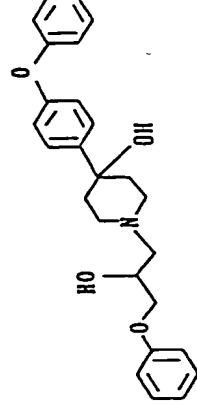
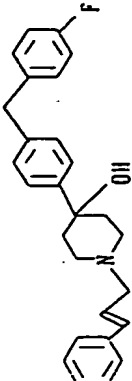
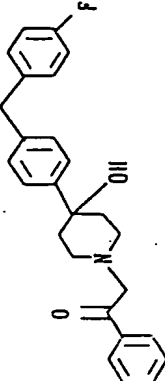
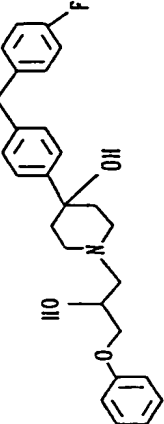
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
3 3		Colorless crystal (fumarate) 200 - 202 °C (2-Propanol/ diisopropyl ether)	(fumarate) 3411, 1700 1641, 1570 1487, 1389 1244, 1202	1.81-1.84(2H, m), 2.21-2.29(2H, m), 2.52-2.57(2H, m), 2.90-2.95(2H, m), 3.27(2H, d), 6.34(1H, dt), 6.57(1H, d), 7.21-7.45(8H, m), 7.54-7.59(6H, m)	C ₂₁ H ₂₁ NO ₂ · 1/4 H ₂ O (fumarate) Calcd: C 73.53 H 6.38 N 2.86 Found: 73.54 6.39 2.86
3 4		Colorless crystal (fumarate) 93 - 97°C (2-Propanol/ ether)	(fumarate) 1702, 1589 1508, 1490 1372, 1287 1240, 1171 984	1.80(2H, m), 2.19(2H, m), 2.51(2H, m), 2.90(2H, m), 3.25(2H, d), 6.33(1H, dt), 6.56(1H, d), 6.97-7.02(4H, m), 7.10(1H, t), 7.21-7.35(5H, m), 7.39(2H, d), 7.47(2H, d)	
3 5		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 173 - 175 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 1697, 1589 1508, 1490 1450, 1368 1234, 1171	1.79(2H, m), 2.27(2H, m), 2.67(2H, m), 2.92(2H, m), 3.89(2H, s), 6.96-7.02(4H, m), 7.10(1H, t), 7.33(2H, t), 7.45(4H, m), 7.57(1H, t), 8.02(2H, d)	
3 6		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 180 - 182 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 1588, 1508 1490, 1368 1292, 1240 1172, 1044 984	1.81(2H, m), 2.15(2H, m), 2.55(1H, m), 2.63(2H, d), 2.79-2.83(2H, m), 2.93(1H, m), 4.01(2H, d), 4.14(1H, dt), 6.93-7.02(7H, m), 7.10(1H, t), 7.26-7.35(4H, m), 7.46(2H, d)	mp

Table I (continued)

Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
3 7		Colorless foam (fumarate)	(fumarate) 1700, 1600 1578, 1508 1364, 1221 1158, 984	1.76(2H, m), 2.18(2H, m), 2.51(2H, m), 2.89(2H, m), 3.24(2H, d), 3.93(2H, s), 6.32(1H, dt), 6.55(1H, d), 6.96(2H, d), 7.12-7.44(11H, m)	_____
3 8		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 75 - 78 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 1699, 1599 1582, 1508 1450, 1372 1261, 1224 1158	1.76(2H, m), 2.26(2H, m), 2.65(2H, m), 2.91(2H, m), 3.89(2H, s), 3.94(2H, s), 6.96(2H, t), 7.12-7.16(4H, m), 7.42-7.48(4H, m), 7.57(1H, t), 8.02(2H, d)	_____
3 9		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 160 - 161 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 1600, 1574 1508, 1368 1245, 1043 984	1.78(2H, m), 2.14(2H, m), 2.55(1H, m), 2.62(2H, d), 2.78-2.85(2H, m), 2.92(2H, m), 3.94(2H, s), 4.01(2H, d), 4.14(1H, tt), 6.92-6.99(5H, m), 7.12-7.17(4H, m), 7.26-7.30(2H, m), 7.42(2H, d)	_____

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Table I (continued).

Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
4 0		Yellow powder (1/2 fumarate) 178 - 180 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 1694, 1598 1582, 1487 1450, 1391 1260, 984 958	1.80-1.84(2H, m), 2.33(2H, m), 2.70(2H, m), 2.93-2.96(2H, m), 3.90(2H, s), 7.33-7.35(1H, m), 7.41-7.51(4H, m), 7.56-7.60(7H, m), 8.04(2H, d)	C ₂₇ H ₂₇ N O ₄ · 5/4 H ₂ O (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N Found: 71.74 6.02 3.10 71.76 6.05 2.96
4 1		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 194 - 195 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 1590, 1572 1488, 1364 1291, 1244 1174, 1107 1079, 1046 984	1.82-1.86(2H, m), 2.14-2.28(2H, m), 2.58(1H, m), 2.65(2H, d), 2.78-2.89(2H, m), 2.94-2.97(1H, m), 4.02(2H, d), 4.13-4.19(1H, m), 6.93-6.98(3H, m), 7.27-7.36(3H, m), 7.44(2H, dd), 7.57-7.64(6H, m)	
4 2		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 191 - 192 °C (methanol/ether) [α] _D -2.92° (C=0.27, MeOH)	(1/2 fumarate) 1590, 1578 1497, 1485 1406, 1372 1290, 1174 1048, 989	1.57-1.83(2H, m), 2.11-2.25(2H, m), 2.56(1H, m), 2.64(2H, d), 2.80-2.81(2H, m), 2.83-2.84(1H, m), 4.02(2H, d), 4.12-4.18(1H, m), 6.93-6.98(3H, m), 7.27-7.39(5H, m), 7.44(3H, dd), 7.54-7.56(2H, m)	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ FNO ₅ (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N Found: 70.13 6.31 2.92 70.19 6.18 2.99
4 3		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 190 - 192 °C (methanol/ether) [α] _D +2.92° (C=0.28, MeOH)	(1/2 fumarate) 1576, 1497 1406, 1372 1289, 1241 1174, 1131 1048, 990	1.59-1.83(2H, m), 2.11-2.25(2H, m), 2.56(1H, m), 2.64(2H, m), 2.80-2.84(2H, m), 2.94-2.97(1H, m), 4.02(2H, d), 4.15(1H, m), 6.93-6.98(3H, m), 7.27-7.39(5H, m), 7.44(3H, dd), 7.55(2H, d)	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ FNO ₅ (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N Found: 70.13 6.31 2.92 70.10 6.19 2.97

Table I (continued)

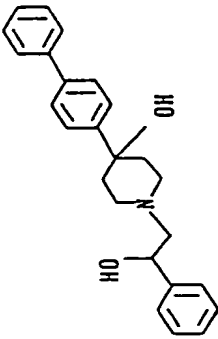
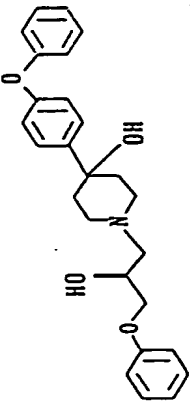
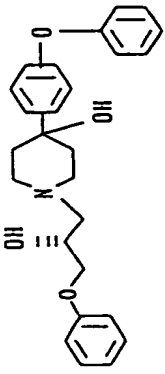
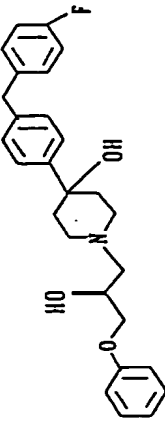
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
4 4		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 215–216 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 1571, 1488 1450, 1363 1230, 1099 1065, 1044 984	1.86(2H, m), 2.17–2.30(2H, m), 2.52–2.67(3H, m), 2.74–2.77(1H, m), 2.87(1H, m), 3.08–3.11(1H, m), 4.79(1H, dd), 2.76–2.30(1H, m), 2.33(7H, m), 7.58–7.63(6H, m)	C ₂₇ H ₂₈ NO ₂ · 3/4 H ₂ O (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N 72.87 6.57 3.15 Found: 72.87 6.65 3.14
4 5		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 161–162 °C (methanol/ether) [α] _D –7.03° (C=1.30, MeOH)	(1/2 fumarate) 1588, 1490 1367, 1292 1240, 1172 1106, 1079 1043, 984	1.55–1.83(2H, m), 2.08–2.22(2H, m), 2.55(1H, m), 2.63(2H, d), 2.78–2.85(2H, m), 2.91–2.94(1H, m), 4.01(2H, d), 4.14(1H, m), 6.93–7.02(7H, m), 7.10(1H, t), 7.26–7.36(4H, m), 7.46(2H, ddd)	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ NO ₂ · 1/2 H ₂ O (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N 69.12 6.42 2.88 Found: 69.04 6.48 2.88
4 6		Colorless crystal (fumarate) 160–162 °C (methanol/ether) [α] _D +7.03° (C=1.13, MeOH)	(fumarate) 1588, 1508 1490, 1372 1292, 1243 1172, 1044 984	1.81(2H, m), 2.15(2H, m), 2.54(1H, dt), 3.45(2H, d), 2.78–2.86(2H, m), 2.93(1H, m), 4.01(2H, d), 4.14(1H, m), 6.93–7.03(7H, m), 7.11(1H, t), 7.26–7.36(4H, m), 7.47(2H, d)	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ NO ₂ · 3/4 H ₂ O (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N 68.49 6.36 2.85 Found: 68.74 6.41 2.90
4 7		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 178–180 °C (methanol/ether) [α] _D –7.96° (C=1.07, MeOH)	(1/2 fumarate) 1600, 1570 1508, 1368 1247, 1222 1096, 1045 985	1.77–1.80(2H, m), 2.14(2H, m), 2.54(1H, m), 2.62(2H, d), 2.77–2.85(2H, m), 2.90–2.93(1H, m), 3.94(2H, s), 4.00(2H, dd), 4.11–4.16(1H, m), 6.92–6.99(5H, m), 7.12–7.17(4H, m), 7.26–7.30(2H, m), 7.42(2H, d)	C ₂₈ H ₂₈ FNO ₂ (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N 70.57 6.53 2.84 Found: 70.28 6.59 2.84

Table I (continued)

Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
48		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 178-179 °C (methanol/ether) [α] _D +7.96° (C=1.24, MeOH)	(1/2 fumarate) 1600, 1569 1508, 1368 1247, 1222 1096, 1046 985	1.78(2H, m), 2.13(2H, m), 2.54(1H, m), 2.62(2H, d), 2.77-2.85(2H, m), 2.92(1H, m), 3.94(2H, s), 4.01(2H, d), 4.14(1H, m), 6.93-6.99(5H, m), 7.12-7.14(4H, m), 7.26-7.30(2H, m), 7.43(2H, d)	C ₂₉ H ₃₁ FNO ₃ (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N Found: 70.57 6.53 2.84 70.33 6.58 2.84
49		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 152-154 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 3382, 1589 1508, 1490 1386, 1232 1172, 984	0.76(2H, m), 0.88(2H, m), 1.68(2H, m), 2.03(2H, dt), 2.41(2H, dt), 2.63(2H, s), 2.85(2H, m), 6.94-7.00(4H, m), 7.09(1H, t), 7.18(1H, t), 7.26-7.43(8H, m)	C ₃₀ H ₃₁ NO ₃ · 1/4 H ₂ O (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N Found: 75.38 6.76 3.03 75.36 6.73 3.04
50		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 188-190 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 3383, 1588 1507, 1490 1388, 1232 1170, 982	0.84-0.89(1H, m), 0.97-1.02(1H, m), 1.26-1.28(1H, m), 1.71(1H, m), 1.78(2H, m), 2.17(2H, m), 2.49-2.61(4H, m), 2.95(2H, m), 6.96-7.16(8H, m), 7.23-7.26(2H, m), 7.33(2H, dt), 7.46(2H, d)	C ₃₀ H ₃₁ NO ₃ (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N Found: 76.13 6.83 3.06 76.32 6.90 3.05
51		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 118-120 °C (methanol/ether)	(1/2 fumarate) 1579, 1508 1436, 1385 1368, 1297 1224, 1156 981	0.76(2H, m), 0.88(2H, m), 1.65(2H, m), 2.02(2H, m), 2.41(2H, m), 2.62(2H, s), 2.85(2H, m), 3.92(2H, s), 6.96(2H, t), 7.11-7.19(5H, m), 7.26-7.29(2H, m), 7.35-7.39(4H, m)	C ₃₀ H ₃₁ FNO ₃ · 1H ₂ O (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C H N Found: 73.30 6.56 2.85 72.99 6.94 2.89

Table I (continued)

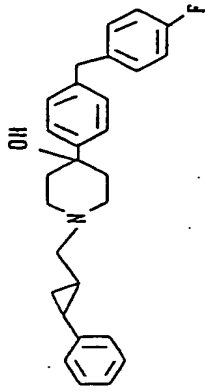
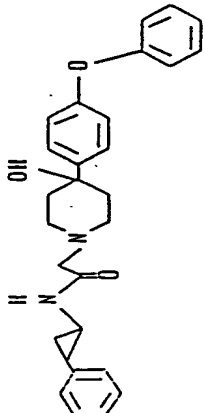
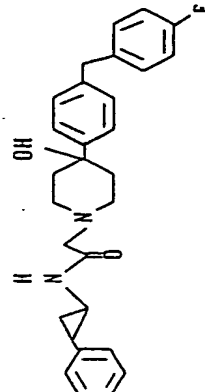
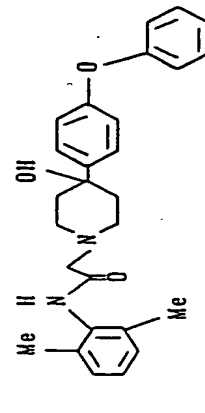
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
5 2		Brown foam (fumarate)	(fumarate) 1695, 1508 1416, 1298 1220, 1158 1109, 1094 1041, 972	0.91 (1H, m), 1.03 (1H, m), 1.34 (1H, m), 1.76-1.80 (3H, m), 2.27 (2H, m), 2.64 (4H, m), 3.03 (2H, m), 3.34-3.49 (1H, brs), 3.93 (2H, s), 6.96 (2H, t), 7.70 (2H, d), 7.11-7.16 (5H, m), 7.23-7.27 (2H, m), 7.42 (2H, d)	
5 3		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) 112-114 °C	(1/2 fumarate) 3417, 1680 1589, 1508 1490, 1387 1289, 1239 1171, 984	1.20 (1H, m), 1.28 (1H, m), 1.82 (2H, m), 2.04-2.15 (3H, m), 2.67-2.72 (4H, m), 2.96 (1H, m), 3.08 (2H, s), 7.99-7.03 (4H, m), 7.09-7.20 (4H, m), 7.26-7.29 (1H, m), 7.34 (3H, m), 7.47 (2H, d)	C ₃₀ H ₃₂ N ₂ O ₅ · 1/2 H ₂ O (1/2 fumarate) Calcd: C 69.48 H 6.22 N 5.40 Found: 69.52 6.26 5.39
5 4		Colorless crystal (fumarate) 106-108 °C	(fumarate) 3418, 3038 1684, 1603 1570, 1508 1372, 1222 984	1.19 (1H, m), 1.28 (1H, m), 1.79 (2H, m), 2.04-2.14 (3H, m), 2.66-2.72 (4H, m), 2.95 (1H, m), 3.67 (2H, s), 3.95 (2H, s), 6.97 (2H, t), 7.12-7.20 (7H, m), 7.26-7.36 (2H, m), 7.43 (2H, d)	C ₃₃ H ₃₅ FN ₂ O ₅ (fumarate) Calcd: C 68.98 H 6.14 N 4.87 Found: 68.93 6.14 5.07
5 5		Colorless crystal (fumarate) 173-175 °C	(fumarate) 3426, 1690 1643, 1589 1548, 1508 1490, 1239 1172, 984	1.89 (2H, m), 2.13-2.26 (2H, m), 2.25 (6H, s), 2.84-2.92 (4H, m), 3.28 (2H, s), 6.99-7.02 (4H, m), 7.09-7.13 (4H, m), 7.34 (2H, t), 7.47 (2H, d), 8.75 (1H, brs)	C ₃₃ H ₃₅ N ₂ O ₅ · 1/2 H ₂ O (fumarate) Calcd: C 67.02 H 6.17 N 5.04 Found: 67.12 6.25 5.16

Table I (continued)

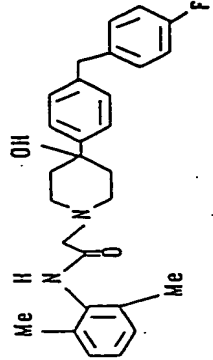
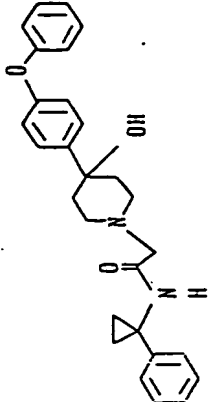
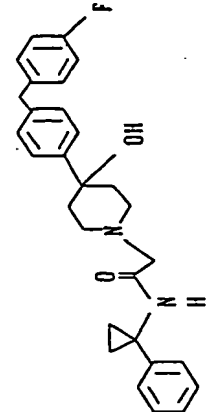
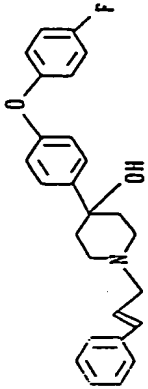
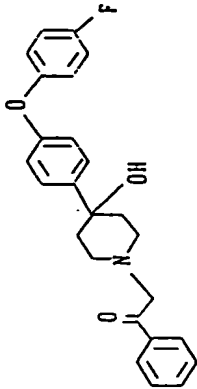
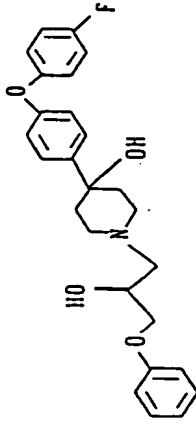
Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
56		Colorless crystal (lumarate) 174-176 °C (methanol/ether)	(lumarate) 3402, 3028 2970, 1693 1642, 1548 1508, 1400 1272, 1220	1.85(2H, m), 2.16(2H, m), 2.24(6H, s), 2.82-2.93(4H, m), 3.27(2H, s), 3.94(2H, s), 6.97(2H, t), 7.09-7.18(7H, m), 7.43(2H, d), 8.75(1H, brs)	C ₂₃ H ₂₁ FN ₂ O ₆ (lumarate) Calcd: 67.77 6.22 4.94 Found: 67.82 6.44 4.86
57		Colorless crystal (lumarate) 121-124 °C (acetonitrile/ether)	(lumarate) 1683, 1580 1508, 1490 1457, 1396 1325, 1235 1172, 984	1.26-1.32(4H, m), 1.80-1.83(2H, m), 2.08-2.15(2H, m), 2.66-2.71(4H, m), 3.08(2H, s), 6.99-7.03(4H, m), 7.09-7.13(1H, t), 7.17-7.20(1H, m), 7.26-7.36(6H, m), 7.47(2H, d), 7.81(1H, brs)	C ₂₃ H ₂₁ N ₂ O ₆ · 1/2 H ₂ O (lumarate) Calcd: 67.71 6.04 4.93 Found: 67.85 6.06 4.98
58		Colorless crystal (lumarate) 156-157 °C (acetonitrile/ether)	(lumarate) 3044, 1680 1602, 1558 1508, 1401 1297, 1221 1157, 984	1.24-2.29(4H, m), 1.77-1.80(2H, m), 2.06-2.14(2H, m), 2.69(4H, m), 3.07(2H, s), 3.94(2H, s), 6.97(2H, dd), 7.12-7.21(5H, m), 7.24-7.30(4H, m), 7.42(2H, m), 7.80(1H, brs)	C ₂₃ H ₂₁ FN ₂ O ₆ (lumarate) Calcd: 68.98 6.14 4.87 Found: 68.86 6.50 4.59

Table I (continued)

Compound No.	Chemical Structure	Property Melting point (Recrystallization solvent)	IR (KBr)	¹ H-NMR (CDCl ₃)	Elementary analysis
50		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) mp. 148-150°C (ether/methanol)	(1/2 fumarate) 1610, 1499 1248, 1215 1195, 1171 974	1.67-1.80(2H, m), 2.23-2.31(2H, m), 2.64-2.69(2H, m), 2.92-2.95(2H, m), 3.91(2H, s), 6.93-7.05(6H, m), 7.45-7.49(5H, m), 8.02(2H, d)	_____
60		Colorless crystal (fumarate) mp. 50-52°C (ether/methanol)	(fumarate) 1695, 1598 1583, 1499 1495, 1450 1390, 1252 1215	1.81-1.84(2H, m), 2.32(2H, m), 2.64(2H, m), 2.81(2H, m), 3.35(2H, m), 6.34-6.40(1H, m), 6.58-6.62(1H, m), 6.93-7.08(6H, m), 7.28-7.45(5H, m), 7.97(2H, d)	_____
61		Colorless crystal (1/2 fumarate) mp. 48-50°C (ether/methanol) [α] _D -5.45° (C=1.1, MeOH)	(1/2 fumarate) 1599, 1588 1499, 1368 1293, 1247 1214, 1195 1173, 1044	1.51-1.82(2H, m), 2.07-2.21(2H, m), 2.54(1H, m), 2.63(2H, d), 2.79-2.85(2H, m), 2.91-2.94(1H, m), 4.01(1H, d), 4.11-4.17(1H, m), 6.93-7.08(9H, m), 7.26-7.31(2H, m), 7.42(2H, d)	_____

Inhibitory Effect of Veratrinine-induced sodium
channel activity E

The membrane potential of the synaptosomes prepared from the brain membrane of Wistar rats (male, 10 to 12 weeks old) was measured by the method of Aiuchi et al. [T. Aiuchi et al: Biochim. Biophys. Acta. 771, 228 (1984)] using a membrane potential sensitive fluorescent dye Rhodamine 6G to evaluate the effects of suppression of the compound on the veratrinine-inducing depolarization response. The results are shown in Table II.

Table II

	Compound No.	Anti-veratrinine effect (inhibiting rate %) (compound 0.1 μ M)
15	17	26.8
20	18	13.1
	19	12.9
	20	20.2
	21	18.6
	23	11.3
25	24	23.8
	25	57
	26	30
	27	41
	28	24
30	29	40
	31	14
	32	27.3
	33	12.8
	34	29.9
35	35	27.7

Table II (continued)

	Compound No.	Anti-veratrinine effect (inhibiting rate %) (compound 0.1 μ M)
5	36	28.6
	37	39.7
10	38	18
	39	18.7
	40	23
	41	23.7
	42	21
15	43	21.2
	45	19.8
	46	19.8
	47	39.5
	48	22.7
20	49	18.9
	50	33.4
	53	32.3
	54	20.4
	55	28.3
25	57	40.1
	58	11.3

T-Type Calcium Channel Inhibitory Effect

30 The hippocampal CA1 pyramidal cells were isolated from Wistar rats (female, 1 week old) according to the method reported by Takahashi et al. [K. Takahashi et al.; J. Pharmacol. Exp. Ther., 256, 169 (1991)] and the T-type calcium current under conditions of a fixed membrane potential was measured using the whole-cell configuration of the patch clamp technique. The effects of the compounds were evaluated from the rate of suppression of the peak current after one minute of application using the concentration clamp method. The results are shown in

35

Table III.

Table III

E

5	Compound No.	T-type Ca^{2+} channel inhibitory effect IC_{50} (μM)
10	17 20 34 39 42 43	1.9 3.0 1.7 1.3 0.55 1.4

15 Audiogenic Seizure Suppressing Effect

20 The audiogenic seizure suppressing effect of the compounds was evaluated by the method of Sarro et al. [G. B. De Sarro et al., Br. J. Pharmacol., 93, 247 (1988)]. That is, the compound dissolved in 10% 2-hydroxypropyl- β -cyclodextrin was administered intraperitoneally to DBA/2N type mice (male, 3 weeks old). After 20 minutes, a supersonic washer was used to apply audio stimulus of at least 90 dB for one minute. The wild running (WR), clonic seizures (clonus), tonic seizures (tonus), and

25 respiratory arrest (RA) were observed. The seizure suppressing effect was evaluated from the rate of suppression of the average value of the seizure score found as 0 = no response, 1 = WR, 2 = clonus, 3 = tonus, and 4 = RA. The results are shown in Table IV.

Table IV

	Compound No.	Antiseizure effect (suppression rate %) (compound 10 mg/kg, i.p.)
5	17	88
	18	62
10	19	52
	20	91.3
	21	91.3-
	22	72
	23	84
15	24	74
	25	54
	27	52
	28	56
	29	68
20	34	80
	35	98
	36	68
	37	88

Table IV (continued)

	Compound No.	Antiseizure effect (suppression rate %) (compound 10 mg/kg, i.p.)
5	38	82
	39	90
10	40	84
	41	92
	42	72
	43	90
	44	68
15	45	82
	46	82
	47	78
	48	82
	49	50
20	50	56
	53	74
	54	58
	55	71.7
	57	60
25	58	51.7

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

As explained above, the arylpiperidinol or arylpiperidine derivatives represented by the formula (I) in the present invention have an effect suppressing cytotoxic Ca^{2+} overload with high safety, and are useful as pharmaceuticals for the alleviation or treatment of ischemic diseases.